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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 7 JUN 2004 HIGHEST RN 690625-61-7 DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 7 JUN 2004 HIGHEST RN 690625-61-7

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Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer to the file summary sheet on the web at: http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html

=> d ide can 14

- ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN L4RN**161384-17-4** REGISTRY CNProteinase, matrix metallo-, MT-MMP-1 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME) OTHER NAMES: CNMatrix metalloprotease 14 CNMatrix metalloproteinase 14 CNMatrix metalloproteinase MT 1 CNMatrix metalloproteinase MT-MMP-1 CNMatrix metalloproteinase MT1-MMP CNMembrane type 1 matrix metalloproteinase CNMembrane type-1 matrix metalloprotease Membrane-type matrix metalloprotease 1 CNCN Membrane-type matrix metalloproteinase 1 CN Membrane-type matrix metalloproteinase MT1-MMP Membrane-type metalloproteinase MT1-MMP CNCN MMP-14 CNMT-MMP1 CNMT1-MMP MFUnspecified MAN
- CI
- SR CA
- STN Files: LC AGRICOLA, BIOSIS, CA, CAPLUS, CIN, TOXCENTER, USPAT2,
- CAplus document type: Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
- Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
- Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
- RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties)

^{***} STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE *** 942 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

6 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA 951 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 140:389458
REFERENCE 2: 140:389388
REFERENCE 3: 140:389365

REFERENCE 3: 140:389365

REFERENCE 4: 140:389134

REFERENCE 5: 140:386423

REFERENCE 6: 140:385874

REFERENCE 7: 140:373167

REFERENCE 8: 140:372965

REFERENCE 9: 140:372236

REFERENCE 10: 140:370800

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 8 Jun 2004 VOL 140 ISS 24 FILE LAST UPDATED: 7 Jun 2004 (20040607/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d all hitstr tot 153

- L53 ANSWER 1 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
- AN 2003:864165 HCAPLUS
- DN 140:57378
- ED Entered STN: 05 Nov 2003
- TI Membrane type-1 matrix metalloproteinase (MT1-MMP) processing of pro- α v integrin regulates cross-talk between . alpha.v β 3 and α 2 β 1 integrins in breast carcinoma cells
- AU Baciu, Peter C.; Suleiman, E. Aisha; Deryugina, Elena I.; Strongin, Alex Y.
- CS Allergan Inc., Irvine, CA, 2525, USA
- SO Experimental Cell Research (2003), 291(1), 167-175

```
CODEN: ECREAL; ISSN: 0014-4827
 PΒ
       Elsevier Science
 DT
       Journal
 LA
       English
 CC
       14-1 (Mammalian Pathological Biochemistry)
 AΒ
       We have recently demonstrated that in breast carcinoma MCF7 cells
      \mbox{MT1-MMP} processes the \alpha v, .alpha
       .3, and \alpha 5 integrin\ precursors\ generating\ the
      resp. mature S-S-linked heavy and light \boldsymbol{\alpha} -chains. The
      precursor of \alpha 2 integrin subunit was
      found resistant to MT1-MMP proteolysis.
      processing of the \alpha v subunit by MT1-
      MMP facilitated \alpha v\beta3-dependent adhesion,
      activation of FAK signaling pathway, and migration of MCF7 cells on
      vitronectin. To elucidate further the effects of MT1-
      MMP on cellular integrins, we examined the functional
      activity of \alpha 5\beta1 and \alpha 2\beta1
      integrins in MCF7 cells expressing MT1-MMP.
      Either expression of MT1-MMP alone or its coexpression
      with \alpha v\beta3 failed to affect the functionality of .
      alpha.5β1 integrin, and adhesion of cells to
      fibronectin. MT1-MMP, however, profoundly affected
      the cross-talk involving \alpha v\beta 3 and % \alpha .alpha
      .2\beta1 integrins. In MT1-MMP-deficient
      cells, integrin \alpha v\beta3 suppressed the
      functional activity of the collagen-binding \alpha 2\beta1
      integrin receptor and diminished cell adhesion to type I collagen.
      Co-expression of MT1-MMP with integrin .
      alpha.v\beta3 restored the functionality of .alpha
      .2\beta1 integrin and, consequently, the ability of MCF7 cells
      to adhere efficiently to collagen. We conclude that the MT1-
      \mbox{{\bf MMP}}\mbox{-controlled cross-talk} between \alpha v\beta 3 and .
      alpha.2β1 integrins supports binding of aggressive,
      MT1-MMP-, and \alpha v\beta3 integrin
      -expressing malignant cells on type I collagen, the most common substratum
      of the extracellular matrix.
      MTMMP integrin cell adhesion migration breast carcinoma
ST
      Adhesion, biological
TТ
      Cell proliferation
      Extracellular matrix
     Human
         (MT1-MMP processing of pro-\alpha v
         integrin regulated cross-talk between \alpha v\beta3
         and \alpha 2\beta1 integrins, cell adhesion to
         collagen and migration in human breast carcinoma)
     Mammary gland, neoplasm
IT
         (carcinoma; MT1-MMP processing of pro-
         \alpha v integrin regulated cross-talk between
         \alpha v\beta3 and \alpha 2\beta1 integrins
         , cell adhesion to collagen and migration in human breast carcinoma)
IT
     Cell migration
         (invasion; MT1-MMP processing of pro-
         \alpha\ v integrin regulated cross-talk between
         \alpha v\beta3 and \alpha 2\beta1 integrins
         , cell adhesion to collagen and migration in human breast carcinoma)
IT
     Collagens, biological studies
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
         (type I; \mathbf{MT1}\text{-}\mathbf{MMP} processing of \text{pro-}\alpha
        v integrin regulated cross-talk between \alpha
        v\beta 3 and \alpha 2\beta 1 integrins, cell
        adhesion to collagen and migration in human breast carcinoma)
IT
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
```

```
(\alpha v, pro-; MT1-MMP
          processing of pro-\alpha v integrin
          regulated cross-talk between \alpha v.beta.3 and
          \alpha 2\beta1 integrins, cell adhesion to collagen
          and migration in human breast carcinoma)
 IT
       Integrins
      RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
          (\alpha v.beta.3; MT1-MMP
          processing of pro-\alpha v integrin
          regulated cross-talk between \alpha v.beta.3 and
          \alpha 2\beta1 integrins, cell adhesion to collagen
          and migration in human breast carcinoma)
 ΙT
      Integrins
      RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
          (\alpha 2\beta1; MT1-MMP processing of
          \text{pro-}\alpha v integrin regulated
          cross-talk between \alpha v.beta.3 and
          \alpha 2\beta1 integrins, cell adhesion to collagen
          and migration in human breast carcinoma)
ΙT
      Integrins
      RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
          (\alpha 5.beta.1; MT1-MMP
          processing of pro-\alpha v integrin
         regulated cross-talk between \alpha\ensuremath{\text{\textbf{v}}}\xspace.\textsc{beta.3} and
          \alpha 2\beta1 integrins, cell adhesion to collagen
          and migration in human breast carcinoma)
      161384-17-4, Membrane type-1
TΤ
      matrix metalloproteinase
      RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
          (MT1-MMP processing of pro-\alpha v
         integrin regulated cross-talk between \alpha\ v\beta 3
          and \alpha 2\beta1 integrins, cell adhesion to
         collagen and migration in human breast carcinoma)
RE.CNT
        26
                THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE
(1) Belien, A; J Cell Biol 1999, V144, P373 HCAPLUS
(2) Belkin, A; J Biol Chem 2001, V276, P18415 HCAPLUS
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(23) Ratnikov, B; J Biol Chem 2002, V277, P7377 HCAPLUS (24) Rozanov, D; J Biol Chem 2002, V277, P9318 HCAPLUS
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(26) Strongin, A; J Biol Chem 1995, V270, P5331 HCAPLUS
     161384-17-4, Membrane type-1
IT
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matrix metalloproteinase

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RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
            (MT1-MMP processing of pro-\alpha v
           integrin regulated cross-talk between \alpha v\beta3
           and \alpha 2\beta1 integrins, cell adhesion to
           collagen and migration in human breast carcinoma)
 RN
       161384-17-4 HCAPLUS
 CN
       Proteinase, matrix metallo-, MT-MMP-1 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
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       2002:793746 HCAPLUS
 DN
       137:273251
 ED
       Entered STN: 18 Oct 2002
 ΤI
       Methods of screening and using inhibitors of
       angiogenesis
 IN
       Baciu, Peter C.; Zhang, Heying; Manuel, Verna
 PA
       Allergan, Inc., USA
 SO
       PCT Int. Appl., 48 pp.
       CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT
       Patent
 LA
       English
 IC
       ICM C12N
 CC
       1-12 (Pharmacology)
 FAN.CNT 1
       PATENT NO.
                            KIND DATE
                                                      APPLICATION NO.
                                                                           DATE
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PΙ
       WO 2002081627
                           A2
                                   20021017
                                                      WO 2002-US10501 20020403 <--
       WO 2002081627
                                   20031218
                            A3
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                BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
      US 2003171271
                            A1
                                   20030911
                                                    US 2002-115718 20020403 <--
      EP 1393075
                                   20040303
                            A2
                                                     EP 2002-763922
                                                                         20020403 <--
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                IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
PRAI US 2001-281512P
                                   20010404
                           P
                                              <--
      WO 2002-US10501
                                              <--
                            W
                                   20020403
AΒ
      A method of screening for agents which are able to inhibit
      angiogenesis. Such agent have therapeutic application in the
      treatment of conditions including cancer, macular degeneration and
      retinopathies. Also included are methods of treating a patient having a
      pathol. condition characterized by an increase in angiogenesis
      which comprises administering to the patient an agent capable of
      inhibiting activation of an integrin subunit.
      drug screening angiogenesis inhibitor integrin
ST
      matrix metalloproteinase eye neovascularization
      Cell adhesion molecules
IT
      RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
          (PECAM-1; methods of screening and using inhibitors of
         angiogenesis)
ΙT
      Gene
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
         (expression; methods of screening and using inhibitors of
         angiogenesis)
IT
     Angiogenesis
```

```
Angiogenesis inhibitors
        Chromatography
        Drug screening
        Electrophoresis
         (methods of screening and using inhibitors of
         angiogenesis)
 IT
      Reporter gene
      RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
         (methods of screening and using inhibitors of
         angiogenesis)
 IT
      Eye, disease
         (neovascularization, cornea; methods of screening
         and using inhibitors of angiogenesis)
 IT
      Angiogenesis
         (neovascularization, eye, cornea; methods of screening and
         using inhibitors of angiogenesis)
 IT
      Integrins
      RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
         (\alpha subunit; methods of screening
         and using inhibitors of angiogenesis)
IT
      146480-35-5, Matrix metalloproteinase 2
                                                 152787-66-1,
      Pro MMP-9 161384-17-4, Matrix
     metalloproteinase MT1-MMP
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
         (methods of screening and using inhibitors of
         angiogenesis)
IT
     161384-17-4, Matrix metalloproteinase
     MT1-MMP
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
         (methods of screening and using inhibitors of
         angiogenesis)
     161384-17-4 HCAPLUS
RN
CN
     Proteinase, matrix metallo-, MT-MMP-1 (9CI)
                                                    (CA INDEX NAME)
*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
L53 ANSWER 3 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
     2002:209623 HCAPLUS
AN
DN
     136:367452
ED
     Entered STN: 20 Mar 2002
     An alternative processing of integrin \alpha v
     subunit in tumor cells by membrane type-
     1 matrix metalloproteinase
     Ratnikov, Boris I.; Rozanov, Dmitri V.; Postnova, Tanya I.; Baciu,
ΑU
     Peter G.; Zhang, Heying; DiScipio, Richard G.; Chestukhina,
     Galina G.; Smith, Jeffrey W.; Deryugina, Elena I.; Strongin, Alex Y.
CS
     Burnham Institute, La Jolla, CA, 92037, USA
SO
     Journal of Biological Chemistry (2002), 277(9), 7377-7385
     CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
     American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
PB
DT
     Journal
LΑ
     English
CC
     14-1 (Mammalian Pathological Biochemistry)
AΒ
     Membrane type-1 matrix
     metalloproteinase (MT1-MMP) and .alpha
     .v\beta3 integrin are both essential to cell invasion.
     Maturation of integrin pro-\alpha v chain (pro-.
     alpha.v) involves its cleavage by proprotein convertases
     (PC) to form the disulfide-bonded 125-kDa heavy and 25-kDa light .
     alpha. chains. Our report presents evidence of an alternative
    pathway of pro-\alpha v processing involving MT1-
    MMP. In breast carcinoma MCF7 cells deficient in MT1-
```

```
MMP, pro-\alpha v is processed by a conventional
      furin-like PC, and the mature \alpha v integrin
      subunit is represented by the 125-kDa heavy chain and the 25-kDa
      light chain commencing from the N-terminal Asp891. In contrast, in cells
      co-expressing \alpha v\beta3 and MT1-MMP,
      MT1-MMP functions as an integrin convertase.
      MT1-MMP specifically cleaves pro-.
      alpha.v, generating a 115-kDa heavy chain with the truncated C
      terminus and a 25-kDa light chain commencing from the N-terminal Leu892.
      PC-cleavable \alpha 3 and \alpha 5 but not
      the PC-resistant \alpha 2 integrin subunit
      are also susceptible to MT1-MMP cleavage.
      These novel mechanisms involved in the processing of integrin .
      alpha. subunits underscore the significance and
      complexity of interactions between MT1-MMP and
      adhesion receptors and suggest that regulation of integrin
      functionality may be an important role of MT1-MMP in
      migrating tumor cells.
      integrin alphav MT1 MMP cancer
     Neoplasm
         (alternative processing of integrin\ \alpha\ v
         subunit in tumor cells by membrane type-
         1 matrix metalloproteinase)
     Mammary gland, neoplasm
         (carcinoma; alternative processing of integrin
         \alpha v subunit in tumor cells by membrane
         type-1 matrix metalloproteinase)
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
         (\alpha \ \mathbf{v}; \ \text{alternative processing of}
         integrin \alpha v subunit in
        tumor cells by membrane type-1
        matrix metalloproteinase)
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
         (\alpha v.beta.3; alternative processing of
        integrin \alpha v subunit in
        tumor cells by membrane type-1
        matrix metalloproteinase)
     Integrins
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (\alpha 3; alternative processing of integrin
        subunits in tumor cells by membrane type-
        1 matrix metalloproteinase)
     Integrins
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (\alpha 5; alternative processing of
        integrin subunits in tumor cells by membrane
        type-1 matrix metalloproteinase)
     161384-17-4, Proteinase, matrix
     metallo-, MT-MMP-1
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (alternative processing of integrin\ \alpha\ v
        subunit in tumor cells by membrane type-
        1 matrix metalloproteinase)
              THERE ARE 43 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
(1) Agrez, M; Int J Cancer 1999, V81, P90 HCAPLUS
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(6) Berthet, V; J Biol Chem 2000, V275, P33308 HCAPLUS

ST

IT

ΤT

IT

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IT

ΙT

IT

RE

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 (41) Varner, J; Curr Opin Cell Biol 1996, V8, P724 HCAPLUS
 (42) Xu, F; Exp Cell Res 2001, V262, P49 HCAPLUS
 (43) Yakubenko, V; Exp Cell Res 2000, V260, P73 HCAPLUS
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         (alternative processing of integrin\ \alpha\ v
        subunit in tumor cells by membrane type-
        1 matrix metalloproteinase)
RN
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CN
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L54
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DN
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ED
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     Screening methods based on superactivated .alpha
TT
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IN
     Strongin, Alex Y.; Deryugina, Elena I.
PA
     The Burnham Institute, USA
SO
     PCT Int. Appl., 84 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT
     Patent
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LA

English

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      ICM C07K014-47
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      1-6 (Pharmacology)
 FAN.CNT 1
      PATENT NO.
                       KIND DATE
                                              APPLICATION NO. DATE
      ~-----
                                                -----

      WO 2002008280
      A2
      20020131

      WO 2002008280
      A3
      20030116

      WO 2002008280
      B1
      20030320

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               KZ, MD, RU, TJ
          RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
               DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,
               BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
      US 2002025510
                        A1 20020228
                                              US 2001-916658
                                                                 20010726 <--
PRAI US 2000-220706P
                        P
                               20000726 <--
      The present invention is directed to a method of identifying an inhibitor
      or enhancer of \alpha v\beta3 activity by contacting
      superactivated \alpha v\beta3 integrin with one or
      more mols.; and assaying an \alpha v\beta3 integrin
      activity, where reduced \alpha v\beta3 identifies an inhibitor
      of \alpha v\beta3 activity and where enhanced .alpha
      .v\beta3 activity identifies an enhancer of \alpha v\beta3
      activity. In a preferred embodiment, a cell, such as a MCF-7 breast
      carcinoma cell, is transfected with a nucleic acid mol. encoding a
      superactivated \beta 3 variant, which can have, for example, substantially
      the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6 shown in Figure 3 of the patent.
ST
      antitumor drug screening superactivated alphav beta3
      integrin sequence
IT
     Animal cell line
         (MCF-7; antitumor drug screening methods based on
         superactivated \alpha v\beta3 integrin)
IT
     Adhesion, biological
     Antitumor agents
        Drug screening
     Gene therapy
     Human
     Molecular cloning
     Neoplasm
     Protein sequences
     Regeneration, animal
     Transformation, genetic
     cDNA sequences
         (antitumor drug screening methods based on superactivated
         \alpha \ v\beta 3 \ integrin)
IT
     Vitronectin
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
         (binding of; antitumor drug screening methods based on
         superactivated \alpha v\beta3 integrin)
IT
     Mammary gland, neoplasm
         (carcinoma, MCF-7; antitumor drug screening methods based on
        superactivated \alpha v\beta3 integrin)
IT
     Mammary gland
         (carcinoma, inhibitors; antitumor drug screening methods
        based on superactivated \alpha v\beta3 integrin)
ΙŢ
     Transformation, neoplastic
         (immortalization; antitumor drug screening methods based on
        superactivated \alpha v\beta3 integrin)
TT
     Antibodies
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IT

IT

IT

ΙT

IT

IT

TΤ

IT

IT

RN

CN

AN

DN

ED

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ΑU

CS

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RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity);
      THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
         (integrin \alpha v\beta3-specific; antitumor drug
         screening methods based on superactivated \alpha
         v\beta3 integrin)
      Antitumor agents
         (mammary gland carcinoma; antitumor drug screening methods
         based on superactivated \alpha v\beta3 integrin)
      Integrins
      RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study,
      unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); THU
      (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
         (\alpha v.beta.3, enhancers and inhibitors;
         antitumor drug screening methods based on superactivated
         α v.beta.3 integrin)
      391979-97-8
                    391979-98-9
                                   391980-01-1
      RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL
      (Biological study)
         (amino acid sequence; antitumor drug screening methods based
         on superactivated \alpha \ v\beta 3 integrin)
     161384-17-4, Mt1-mmp
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
         (gene encoding; antitumor drug screening methods based on
         superactivated \alpha v\beta3 integrin)
     391979-96-7, DNA (human integrin β3- subunit cDNA)
     391979-99-0
                    391980-00-0
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL
      (Biological study)
         (nucleotide sequence; antitumor drug screening methods based
        on superactivated \alpha v\beta3 integrin)
     391980-06-6
                    391980-07-7
     RL: PRP (Properties)
         (unclaimed nucleotide sequence; screening methods based on
        superactivated \alpha \ v\beta 3 integrin)
     391980-03-3
                    391980-04-4
                                 391980-05-5
     RL: PRP (Properties)
         (unclaimed protein sequence; screening methods based on
        superactivated \alpha v\beta3 integrin)
     116273-52-0
     RL: PRP (Properties)
         (unclaimed sequence; screening methods based on
        superactivated \alpha v\beta3 integrin)
     161384-17-4, Mt1-mmp
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (gene encoding; antitumor drug screening methods based on
        superactivated \alpha v\beta3 integrin)
     161384-17-4 HCAPLUS
     Proteinase, matrix metallo-, MT-MMP-1 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
L54 ANSWER 2 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
     2001:471280 HCAPLUS
     135:193350
     Entered STN: 29 Jun 2001
     Effects of matrix proteins on the expression of matrix
     metalloproteinase-2, -9, and -14 and tissue inhibitors
     of metalloproteinases in human cytotrophoblast cells during the
     first trimester
     Xu, Ping; Wang, Yan-Ling; Piao, Yun-Shang; Bai, Su-Xia; Xiao, Zhi-Jie;
     Jia, Ya-Li; Luo, Shu-Yi; Zhuang, Lin-Zhi
     State Key Laboratory of Reproductive Biology, Institute of Zoology,
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Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, 100080, Peop. Rep. China

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SO
      Biology of Reproduction (2001), 65(1), 240-246
     CODEN: BIREBV; ISSN: 0006-3363
 PB
     Society for the Study of Reproduction
 DT
     Journal
 LĄ
     English
 CC
     13-6 (Mammalian Biochemistry)
     The activity of matrix metalloproteinases (
     MMPs) specifies the ability of the trophoblast cell to degrade
     extracellular matrix (ECM) substrates. Usually the process of
     normal human placentation involves a coordinated interaction between the
     fetal-derived trophoblast cells and their microenvironment in the uterus.
     In this study, the effects of ECM proteins on the expression of
     MMP-2, -9, and -14 (membrane-type MMP-1); and
     the production of tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinase (TIMP) type
     -1, -2, and -3 have been investigated. Cytotrophoblast cells at 9 or 10
     wk of gestation were cultured on various ECM coated dishes under
     serum-free conditions. Gelatin zymog. anal. showed that cells grown on
     fibronectin (FN), laminin (LN), and vitronectin (VN) secreted more
     MMP-9 (about 1.5- to 3-fold more) than cells cultured on collagen
     I (Col I), whereas the secretion of MMP-9 by cells cultured on
     collagen IV (Col IV) was only half that by the cells on Col I. Northern
     Blot anal. gave the same results as zymog., indicating that expression of
     the MMP-9 gene in cytotrophoblast cells can be affected by
     matrix proteins. There was no significant difference in the
     expression of MMP-2 either at protein or mRNA levels among the
     cells cultured on the different matrix substrates. The
     expression of MMP-14 was regulated in a manner similar
     to that of MMP-2. Using ELISA, we detected higher levels of
     TIMP-1 in the culture medium of cells grown on VN, LN, and FN compared
     with that grown on Col I. But the expression of TIMP-3 mRNA was
     remarkably inhibited by VN, and ECM proteins had no effect on TIMP-1 and
     TIMP-2 mRNA expression. It was also observed that cultured cytotrophoblast
     cells expressed the corresponding receptors for the tested matrix
     proteins, such as integrins \alpha 1, .alpha
     .5, \alpha 6, \beta1, and \beta4. Furthermore, the
     adhesiveness of cytotrophoblast cells on Col I, Col IV, FN, and LN was
     increased by 62%, 45%, 21%, and 22%, resp., when compared with
     adhesiveness on VN. Isolated cytotrophoblast cells remained stationary
     when cultured on dishes coated with Col I and Col IV, but they assumed a
     more motile morphol. and aggregated into a network when cultured on LN and
          These data indicate that human trophoblast cells interact with their
     microenvironment to control their behavior and function.
     extracellular matrix protein metalloproteinase TIMP
ST
     expression cytotrophoblast placenta pregnancy
IT
     Trophoblast
        (cytotrophoblast; effects of matrix proteins on expression of
        matrix metalloproteinases and tissue inhibitors of
        metalloproteinases in human cytotrophoblast during first
        trimester)
ΙT
     Cell adhesion
     Extracellular matrix
        (effects of matrix proteins on expression of matrix
       metalloproteinases and tissue inhibitors of
       metalloproteinases in human cytotrophoblast during first
        trimester)
IT
    Fibronectins
    Laminins
    RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological
    process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);
        (effects of matrix proteins on expression of matrix
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metalloproteinases and tissue inhibitors of
        metalloproteinases in human cytotrophoblast during first
        trimester)
     Integrins
     RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
     (Biological study); PROC (Process)
         (effects of matrix proteins on expression of matrix
        metalloproteinases and tissue inhibitors of
        metalloproteinases in human cytotrophoblast during first
        trimester)
IT
     Pregnancy
        (first trimester; effects of matrix proteins on expression of
        matrix metalloproteinases and tissue inhibitors of
        metalloproteinases in human cytotrophoblast during first
        trimester)
     Collagens, biological studies
     RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological
     process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);
     PROC (Process)
        (type I; effects of matrix proteins on expression of
        matrix metalloproteinases and tissue inhibitors of
        metalloproteinases in human cytotrophoblast during first
        trimester)
IT
     Collagens, biological studies
     RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological
     process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);
     PROC (Process)
        (type IV; effects of matrix proteins on expression of
        matrix metalloproteinases and tissue inhibitors of
        metalloproteinases in human cytotrophoblast during first
        trimester)
     124861-55-8, TIMP-2
TΤ
                           140208-24-8, TIMP-1
                                                 145809-21-8, TIMP-3
     146480-35-5, Matrix metalloproteinase-2
                                               146480-36-6,
    Matrix metalloproteinase-9 161384-17-4,
    Matrix metalloproteinase-14
    RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological
     study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study);
     FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)
        (effects of matrix proteins on expression of matrix
        metalloproteinases and tissue inhibitors of
        metalloproteinases in human cytotrophoblast during first
        trimester)
RE.CNT
             THERE ARE 48 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
       48
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     161384-17-4, Matrix metalloproteinase-
     RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological
     study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study);
     FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)
        (effects of matrix proteins on expression of matrix
        metalloproteinases and tissue inhibitors of
        metalloproteinases in human cytotrophoblast during first
        trimester)
RN
     161384-17-4 HCAPLUS
     Proteinase, matrix metallo-, MT-MMP-1 (9CI)
CN
                                                   (CA INDEX NAME)
*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
L54 ANSWER 3 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
     2001:350147 HCAPLUS
ΑN
DN
     135:316620
ED
     Entered STN: 16 May 2001
TΤ
     Human hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) cells require both .alpha
          integrin and matrix
     metalloproteinases activity for migration and invasion
ΑU
     Giannelli, Gianluigi; Bergamini, Carlo; Fransvea, Emilia; Marinosci,
     Felice; Quaranta, Vito; Antonaci, Salvatore
     Department of Internal Medicine, Immunology, and Infectious Diseases,
CS
     University of Bari Medical School, Bari, 70124, Italy
SO
     Laboratory Investigation (2001), 81(4), 613-627
     CODEN: LAINAW; ISSN: 0023-6837
     Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
PB
DΤ
     Journal
     English
LA
CC
     14-1 (Mammalian Pathological Biochemistry)
     Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is the most frequent malignant tumor of the
AB
     liver; prognosis depends on the tendency to metastasize. Cancer cell
```

invasion is regulated by proteolytic remodeling of extracellular

matrix components and by integrin expression. We have shown that matrix metalloproteinase-2 (MMP -2) and membrane-type-1 matrix metalloproteinase (MT1-MMP) cleave Laminin-5 (Ln-5), stimulating cell migration. Here the authors report that all HCC cells express MT1-MMP, migrate on Ln-1 and collagen IV, whereas only HCC cells that express .alpha .3β1 integrin secrete detectable levels of gelatinases, migrate on Ln-5, and invade through a reconstituted basement membrane (BM). Migration on Ln-5 is blocked by BB-94, an MMP inhibitor, and by MIG1, a monoclonal antibody that hinders migration on MMP-2-cleaved Ln-5. Invasion through a reconstituted BM is also inhibited by BB-94. HCC α 3 β 1-neg. cells migrate on Ln-1 and Collagen IV, but not on Ln-5, and do not invade through a reconstituted BM, although they express MT1-MMP. Anti- α 3 β 1 blocking antibodies inhibit gelatinase activation, cell motility, and cell invasion through Matrigel. In vivo, α 3 β 1 integrin and Ln-5 are expressed in HCC tissue but not in normal liver. In conclusion, these data suggest that both α 3 β 1 integrin and gelatinase activity are required for HCC migration and invasion. alpha3beta1 integrin gelatinase hepatocellular carcinoma migration invasion; MMP2 MT1MMP integrin hepatocellular carcinoma migration invasion; laminin integrin gelatinase hepatocellular carcinoma migration invasion; collagen integrin gelatinase hepatocellular carcinoma migration invasion Laminins RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process) (1; MT1-MMP of human hepatocellular carcinoma cells migrate on Ln-1 and collagen IV) RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process) (5; α 3 β 1 integrin of human hepatocellular carcinoma cells migrate on Ln-5 and invade through a reconstituted basement membrane) Liver, neoplasm (hepatoma; human hepatocellular carcinoma cells require α 3β1 integrin and matrix metalloproteinases activity for migration and invasion) Cell migration (human hepatocellular carcinoma cells require α 3 β 1 integrin and matrix metalloproteinases activity for migration and invasion) Collagens, biological studies RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process) (type IV; MT1-MMP of human hepatocellular carcinoma cells migrate on Ln-1 and collagen IV) Basement membrane $(\alpha 3\beta 1$ integrin of human hepatocellular carcinoma cells migrate on Ln-5 and invade through a reconstituted basement membrane) Integrins RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) $(\alpha 3\beta 1; MT1-MMP of human$ hepatocellular carcinoma cells migrate on Ln-5 and collagen IV) 146480-35-5, **MMP** 2 RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or

effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL

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(Biological study)

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(MMP-2 of human hepatocellular carcinoma cells
         cleaved laminin 5)
     161384-17-4, MT1-MMP
     RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or
     effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
      (Biological study)
         (MT1-MMP of human hepatocellular carcinoma cells
        migrate on Ln-1 and collagen IV)
RE.CNT
              THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
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     161384-17-4, MT1-MMP
     RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or
     effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
     (Biological study)
        (MT1-MMP of human hepatocellular carcinoma cells
        migrate on Ln-1 and collagen IV)
RN
     161384-17-4 HCAPLUS
CN
     Proteinase, matrix metallo-, MT-MMP-1 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
L54 ANSWER 4 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ΑN
     2001:148909 HCAPLUS
DM
     134:308361
ED
     Entered STN: 01 Mar 2001
ΤI
     Collagen-induced proMMP-2 activation by MT1-MMP in
     human dermal fibroblasts and the possible role of .alpha
     .2β1 integrins
ΑU
     Zigrino, Paola; Drescher, Claudia; Mauch, Cornelia
     Department of Dermatology, University of Cologne, Cologne, D-50924,
CS
SO
     European Journal of Cell Biology (2001), 80(1), 68-77
     CODEN: EJCBDN; ISSN: 0171-9335
PΒ
    Urban & Fischer Verlag
DT
    Journal
LΑ
    English
    13-2 (Mammalian Biochemistry)
CC
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Culture of human dermal fibroblasts within a three-dimensional

AΒ

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matrix composed of native type I collagen fibrils is widely used
 to study the cellular responses to the extracellular matrix.
 Upon contact with native type I collagen fibrils human skin fibroblasts
 activate latent 72-kDa type IV collagenase/gelatinase (MMP-2) to
 its active 59- and 62-kDa forms. This activation did not occur when cells
 were cultured on plastic dishes coated with monomeric type I collagen or
 its denatured form, gelatin. Activation could be inhibited by antibodies
 against MT1-MMP, by the addition of TIMP-2 and by
 prevention of MT1-MMP processing. MT1-
MMP protein was detected at low levels as active protein in
 fibroblasts cultured as monolayers. In collagen gel cultures, an increase
of the active, 60-kDa MT1-MMP and an addnl. 63-kDa
protein corresponding to inactive MT1-MMP was
           Incubation of medium containing latent MMP-2 with cell
detected.
membranes isolated from fibroblasts grown in collagen gels caused
activation of the enzyme. Furthermore, regulation of MT1-
MMP expression in collagen cultures seems to be mediated by .
alpha.2\beta1 integrins. These studies suggest that
activation of the proMMP-2 is regulated at the cell surface by a mechanism
which is sensitive to cell culture in contact with physiol. relevant
matrixes and which depends on the ratio of proenzyme and the
specific inhibitor TIMP-2.
collagen fibril proMMP2 processing gelatinase MT1MMP integrin
fibroblast
Fibroblast
Post-translational processing
    (collagen-induced proMMP-2 activation by MT1-MMP in
   human dermal fibroblasts and possible role of \alpha 2\beta1
   integrins)
Organelle
   (fibril; collagen-induced proMMP-2 activation by MT1-
   MMP in human dermal fibroblasts and possible role of
   \alpha 2\beta1 integrins)
Collagens, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological
study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
   (type I, fibril-forming; collagen-induced proMMP-2 activation by
   MT1-MMP in human dermal fibroblasts and possible role
   of \alpha 2\beta1 integrins)
Integrins
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological
process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);
PROC (Process)
   (\alpha \ 2\beta1; \ collagen-induced proMMP-2 \ activation by
   MT1-MMP in human dermal fibroblasts and possible role
   of \alpha 2\beta1 integrins)
161384-17-4, MT1-MMP
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BOC (Biological
occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study,
unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)
   (collagen-induced proMMP-2 activation by MT1-MMP in
   human dermal fibroblasts and possible role of \alpha 2\beta1
   integrins)
146480-35-5, Matrix metalloproteinase 2
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological
process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);
PROC (Process)
   (collagen-induced proMMP-2 activation by MT1-MMP in
   human dermal fibroblasts and possible role of \alpha 2\beta1
148969-98-6, Pro-matrix metalloproteinase 2
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
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ST

TT

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TT

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TT

IT

TΤ

(Biological study); PROC (Process)

(collagen-induced proMMP-2 activation by MT1-MMP in human dermal fibroblasts and possible role of α 2 $\beta1$ integrins) 124861-55-8, TIMP-2 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (collagen-induced proMMP-2 activation by MT1-MMP in human dermal fibroblasts and possible role of α 2 β 1 integrins in relation to) RE.CNT THERE ARE 50 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD (1) Angel, P; Mol Cell Biol 1987, V7, P2256 HCAPLUS (2) Brown, P; Cancer Res 1990, V50, P6184 HCAPLUS (3) Butler, G; Eur J Biochem 1997, V244, P653 HCAPLUS (4) Butler, G; J Biol Chem 1998, V273, P871 HCAPLUS (5) Cao, J; J Biol Chem 1996, V271, P30174 HCAPLUS (6) Chen, W; Ann N Y Acad Sci 1999, V878, P361 HCAPLUS (7) Collier, I; J Biol Chem 1988, V263, P6579 HCAPLUS (8) Corcoran, M; Enzyme Protein 1996, V49, P7 HCAPLUS (9) De Clerck, Y; Gene 1994, V139, P185 HCAPLUS (10) Dumin, J; J Invest Dermatol 1999, V112, P536 (11) d'Ortho, M; FEBS Lett 1998, V421, P159 HCAPLUS (12) Eble, J; EMBO J 1993, V12, P4795 HCAPLUS (13) Gilles, C; Lab Invest 1997, V76, P651 HCAPLUS (14) Goldberg, G; Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 1989, V86, P8207 HCAPLUS (15) Gullberg, D; EMBO J 1992, V11, P3865 HCAPLUS (16) Haas, T; J Biol Chem 1998, V273, P3604 HCAPLUS (17) He, C; Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 1989, V86, P2632 HCAPLUS (18) Heino, J; Int J Cancer 1996, V65, P717 MEDLINE (19) Hemler, M; J Biol Chem 1985, V260, P1524 (20) Kahari, V; Ann Med 1999, V31, P34 HCAPLUS (21) Kazes, I; Kidney Int 1998, V54, P1976 HCAPLUS (22) Klein, C; J Cell Biol 1991, V115, P1427 HCAPLUS (23) Kurschat, P; J Biol Chem 1999, V274, P21056 HCAPLUS (24) Langholz, O; J Cell Biol 1995, V131, P1903 HCAPLUS (25) Lee, A; Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 1997, V94, P4424 HCAPLUS (26) Lehti, K; Biochem J 1998, V334, P345 HCAPLUS (27) Lohi, J; Eur J Biochem 1996, V239, P239 HCAPLUS (28) Maquoi, E; FEBS Lett 1998, V424, P262 HCAPLUS (29) Mauch, C; Exp Cell Res 1988, V178, P493 HCAPLUS (30) Murphy, G; Biochem J 1987, V248, P265 HCAPLUS (31) Nagase, H; Biochemistry 1990, V29, P5783 HCAPLUS (32) Nagase, H; J Biol Chem 1999, V274, P21491 HCAPLUS (33) Okumura, Y; FEBS Lett 1997, V402, P181 HCAPLUS (34) Overall, C; Ann N Y Acad Sci 1994, V732, P51 HCAPLUS (35) Pei, D; J Biol Chem 1999, V274, P8925 HCAPLUS (36) Puente, X; Cancer Res 1996, V56, P944 HCAPLUS (37) Sato, H; FEBS Lett 1996, V393, P101 HCAPLUS (38) Sato, H; Nature 1994, V370, P61 HCAPLUS (39) Stetler-Stevenson, W; J Biol Chem 1989, V264, P17374 HCAPLUS (40) Strongin, A; J Biol Chem 1993, V268, P14033 HCAPLUS (41) Sudbeck, B; J Biol Chem 1994, V269, P30022 HCAPLUS (42) Takino, T; J Biol Chem 1995, V270, P23013 HCAPLUS (43) Tomasek, J; J Biol Chem 1997, V272, P7482 HCAPLUS (44) Velasco, G; Cancer Res 2000, V60, P877 HCAPLUS (45) Vincent, S; Nucleic Acids Res 1993, V21, P1498 HCAPLUS (46) Ward, R; Biochim Biophys Acta 1991, V1079, P242 HCAPLUS (47) Will, H; Eur J Biochem 1995, V231, P602 HCAPLUS (48) Will, H; J Biol Chem 1996, V271, P17119 HCAPLUS (49) Yu, A; Clin Pharmacol 1997, V11, P229 HCAPLUS (50) Zucker, S; J Biol Chem 1998, V273, P1216 HCAPLUS 161384-17-4, MT1-MMP

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BOC (Biological

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occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study,
      unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)
         (collagen-induced proMMP-2 activation by MT1-MMP in
         human dermal fibroblasts and possible role of \alpha 2\beta1
         integrins)
RN
      161384-17-4 HCAPLUS
CN
      Proteinase, matrix metallo-, MT-MMP-1 (9CI)
                                                   (CA INDEX NAME)
*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
L54 ANSWER 5 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN
     2001:75036 HCAPLUS
DN
     134:324375
ED
     Entered STN: 01 Feb 2001
ΤI
     MT1-MMP Initiates Activation of pro-MMP-2
     and Integrin \alpha v\beta3 Promotes Maturation of
     MMP-2 in Breast Carcinoma Cells
ΑU
     Deryugina, Elena I.; Ratnikov, Boris; Monosov, Edward; Postnova, Tanya I.;
     Discipio, Richard; Smith, Jeffrey W.; Strongin, Alex Y.
CS
     The Burnham Institute, La Jolla, CA, 92037, USA
SO
     Experimental Cell Research (2001), 263(2), 209-223
     CODEN: ECREAL; ISSN: 0014-4827
PΒ
     Academic Press
DT
     Journal
LΑ
     English
CC
     14-1 (Mammalian Pathological Biochemistry)
     We evaluated cellular mechanisms involved in the activation pathway of
     matrix prometalloproteinase-2 (pro-MMP-2), an
     enzyme implicated in the malignant progression of many tumor types.
     Membrane type-1 matrix
     metalloproteinase (MT1-MMP) cleaves
     the N-terminal prodomain of pro-MMP-2 thus generating the
     activation intermediate that then matures into the fully active enzyme of
     MMP-2. Our results provide evidence on how a collaboration
     between MT1-MMP and integrin .alpha
     .v\beta3 promotes more efficient activation and specific, transient
     docking of the activation intermediate and, further, the mature, active
     enzyme of MMP-2 at discrete regions of cells. We show that
     coexpression of MT1-MMP and integrin
     alpha.vβ3 in MCF7 breast carcinoma cells specifically
     enhances in trans autocatalytic maturation of MMP-2.
     association of MMP-2's C-terminal hemopexin-like domain with those
     mols. of integrin \alpha v\beta3 which are proximal
     to MT1-MMP facilitates MMP-2 maturation.
     Vitronectin, a specific ligand of integrin .alpha
     .v\beta3, competitively blocked the integrin-dependent
     maturation of MMP-2. Immunofluorescence and immunopptn. studies
     supported clustering of MT1-MMP and integrin
     \alpha v\beta3 at discrete regions of the cell surface.
     Evidently, the identified mechanisms appear to be instrumental to
     clustering active MMP-2 directly at the invadopodia and invasive
     front of \alpha v\beta3-expressing cells or in their close
     vicinity, thereby accelerating tumor cell locomotion. (c) 2001 Academic
ST
     MT1MMP proMMP2 matrix metalloproteinase
     integrin breast carcinoma motility
     Cell membrane
IT
     Cell migration
        (MT1-MMP initiates activation of pro-MMP
        -2 and integrin \alpha v\beta3 promotes maturation
        of MMP-2 in human breast carcinoma cells in relation to
        motility)
    Vitronectin
TΤ
```

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RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological
      study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
         (MT1-MMP initiates activation of pro-MMP
         -2 and integrin \alpha v\beta3 promotes maturation
         of MMP-2 in human breast carcinoma cells in relation to
         motility)
TΤ
     Mammary gland
         (carcinoma; MT1-MMP initiates activation of pro-
        \mbox{MMP-2} and integrin \alpha v\beta 3 promotes
        maturation of \ensuremath{\mathbf{MMP}}\xspace\text{-2} in human breast carcinoma cells in
         relation to motility)
IT
     Sarcoma
         (fibrosarcoma; MT1-MMP initiates activation of pro-
        \mbox{MMP-2} and \mbox{integrin}\ \alpha\ v\beta 3 promotes
        maturation of MMP-2 in human breast carcinoma cells in
         relation to motility)
TΤ
     Neuroglia
         (glioma; MT1-MMP initiates activation of pro-
        MMP-2 and integrin \alpha v\beta3 promotes
        maturation of MMP-2 in human breast carcinoma cells in
        relation to motility)
IΤ
     Integrins
     RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or
     effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological
     study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
         (α v.beta.3; MT1-MMP
        initiates activation of pro-MMP-2 and integrin
        \alpha v.beta.3 promotes maturation of MMP
        -2 in human breast carcinoma cells in relation to motility)
     146480-35-5, Matrix metalloproteinase-2
                                                 148969-98-6,
     Pro-MMP-2 161384-17-4, MT1-MMP
     RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or
     effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological
     study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
        (MT1-MMP initiates activation of pro-MMP
        -2 and integrin \alpha v\beta 3 promotes maturation
        of MMP-2 in human breast carcinoma cells in relation to
        motility)
     124861-55-8, TIMP-2
     RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
     (Biological study); PROC (Process)
        (MT1-MMP initiates activation of pro-MMP
        -2 and integrin \alpha v\beta3 promotes maturation
        of MMP-2 in human breast carcinoma cells in relation to
        motility)
RE.CNT 43
              THERE ARE 43 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
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(42) Zucker, S; Int J Cancer 1990, V45, P1137 HCAPLUS
(43) Zucker, S; J Biol Chem 1998, V273, P1216 HCAPLUS
     161384-17-4, MT1-MMP
     RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or
     effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological
     study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
        (MT1-MMP initiates activation of pro-MMP
        -2 and integrin \alpha v\beta3 promotes maturation
        of MMP-2 in human breast carcinoma cells in relation to
        motility)
RN
     161384-17-4 HCAPLUS
CN
     Proteinase, matrix metallo-, MT-MMP-1 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
    ANSWER 6 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
L54
AN
    2001:31742 HCAPLUS
DN
    134:99591
ED
    Entered STN: 12 Jan 2001
TI
    Diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders
ΙN
    Hageman, Gregory S.
PΑ
    University of Iowa Research Foundation, USA
SO
    PCT Int. Appl., 148 pp.
    CODEN: PIXXD2
DT
    Patent
LΑ
    English
IC
    ICM G01N033-68
    15-8 (Immunochemistry)
    Section cross-reference(s): 1, 3, 9, 14
FAN.CNT 6
    PATENT NO.
                     KIND DATE
                                           APPLICATION NO. DATE
    ----- ----
    WO 2001002866
                     A1
                           20010111
                                          WO 2000-US4583 20000222 <--
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            IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA,
            MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI,
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SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ,

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BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE,
             DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF,
             CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     EP 1153301
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                       A1
                                           EP 2000-915841
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         R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
             IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
     JP 2003506016
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     US 2003149997
                       Α1
                            20030807
                                            US 2000-511008
                                                             20000222 <--
PRAI US 1999-120668P
                             19990219
                       Р
                                      <--
     US 1999-120822P
                       Ρ
                             19990219
                                      <---
     US 1999-123052P
                       р
                             19990305
                                      <--
     WO 2000-US4583
                       W
                            20000222
                                      <--
     The invention provides diagnostics, therapeutics and drug
AB
     screening assays for arterial wall disruptive disorders, based on
     the discovery of a high level of correlation between the incidence of
     arterial wall disruptive disorders and the incidence of Age Related
     Macular Degeneration (AMD). In one embodiment, the arterial wall
     disruptive disorder is an aortic aneurysm.
ST
     arterial wall disruptive disorder marker model
IT
     Amyloid
     Apolipoproteins
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (A; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive
        disorders)
IT
     Rat
        (Anidjar/Dobrin; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall
        disruptive disorders)
TT
     Proteins, specific or class
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (Big H3; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive
        disorders)
TТ
     Proteins, specific or class
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (C-reactive; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive
        disorders)
TT.
     Antiqens
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (CD100; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive
        disorders)
IT
     CD1 (antigen)
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (CDla; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive
        disorders)
IT
     Antigens
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (CD83; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive
        disorders)
IT
     Genetic markers
        (D2S2352 and D2S1364; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall
        disruptive disorders)
ΙT
    Nucleic acid amplification (method)
        (DNA, anal.; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive
        disorders)
IT
    Apolipoproteins
    RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
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(Biological study); USES (Uses)

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(E; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive
         disorders)
ΙT
      Histocompatibility antigens
      RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
      (Biological study); USES (Uses)
         (HLA-DR; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive
         disorders)
IT
     Heat-shock proteins
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
      (Biological study); USES (Uses)
         (HSP 70; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive
        disorders)
IT
     Cell adhesion molecules
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
      (Biological study); USES (Uses)
         (ICAM-1 (intercellular adhesion mol. 1); diagnostics and therapeutics
        for arterial wall disruptive disorders)
TT
     Proteins, specific or class
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
      (Biological study); USES (Uses)
         (LTLP; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive
        disorders)
IT
     Proteins, specific or class
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
         (MFAP-1; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive
        disorders)
     Proteins, specific or class
IΤ
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (MFAP-2; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive
        disorders)
IT
     Histocompatibility antiqens
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (MHC (major histocompatibility complex); diagnostics and therapeutics
        for arterial wall disruptive disorders)
TΤ
     Amyloid
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (P; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive
        disorders)
IT
     Cell adhesion molecules
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (PECAM-1; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive
        disorders)
     Proteins, specific or class
IT
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (PI-1 protein; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall
        disruptive disorders)
ΙT
     Proteins, specific or class
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (PI-2 protein; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall
        disruptive disorders)
IT
     Proteins, specific or class
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (PLOD; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive
       disorders)
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ΙT

Proteins, specific or class

haddad - 10 / 697487 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (RAIDD or death adaptor protein; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders) Proteins, specific or class RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (S-100; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders) Aneurysm (abdominal aortic aneurysm; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders) Proteins, specific or class RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (acute-phase; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders) Diagnosis (agents; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders) Animal tissue (anal.; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders) RNA RL: AMX (Analytical matrix); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (anal.; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders) Radiography (angiog., fundus fluorescein; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders) Interleukin 13 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (antagonists; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders) Aneurysm (aortic; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders) Artery, disease (arterial wall disruptive disorder; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders) Antibodies RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (autoantibodies; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders) Integrins RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (b-1; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders) Drug delivery systems (carriers; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders) Proteins, specific or class RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

TΤ

IT

ΤT

ΙT

IT

IT

ΙT

TТ

IT

TΤ

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TΤ

TΤ

disruptive disorders)

(cell death protein; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall

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IT
      Fibrosis
         (choroidal; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive
         disorders)
      Cell activation
      Cell differentiation
      Cell migration
      Cell proliferation
         (dendritic cell; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall
         disruptive disorders)
 IT
     Disease, animal
         (dense deposit disease; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall
         disruptive disorders)
IT
     Test kits
         (diagnostic; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive
         disorders)
ΙT
     Aging, animal
     Alleles
     Amyloidosis
     Anti-inflammatory agents
     Atherosclerosis
     Blood analysis
     Chromosome
     Disease models
       Drug screening
     Genetic markers
     Genetic polymorphism
     Immunoassay
     Infection
     Leukocyte
     Mammal (Mammalia)
     Susceptibility (genetic)
     Urine analysis
        (diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)
ΤТ
     Nucleic acids
     RL: AMX (Analytical matrix); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PUR
     (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical
     study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
        (diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)
TT
     DNA
     RL: AMX (Analytical matrix); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU
     (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES
        (diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)
IT
     Antibodies
     RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical
     study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)
IT
     CD antiqens
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)
TТ
     CD14 (antigen)
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)
TT
     CD4 (antigen)
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)
     CD45 (antigen)
IT
    RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)
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IT
     CD68 (antigen)
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
      (Biological study); USES (Uses)
         (diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)
ΙT
     CD80 (antigen)
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
         (diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)
ΙT
     CD86 (antigen)
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
         (diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)
IT
     Chemokines
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)
ΙT
     Clusterin
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)
IT
     Collagens, biological studies
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)
IT
     Complement receptors
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)
ΙT
     Cytokines
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)
IT
     Elastins
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)
ΙT
     Fibrillins
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)
IT
     Fibrinogens
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)
IT
     Gene, animal
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)
ΤТ
    Heat-shock proteins
    RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)
IT
     Immune complexes
    RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)
    Immunoglobulins
ΤТ
    RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)
IT
    Interleukin 1
    RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
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(diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)
IT
     Interleukin 10
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)
IT
     Interleukin 12
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)
     Interleukin 3
IT
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)
     Interleukin 4
IT
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)
     Interleukin 6
IT
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)
     Interleukins
IT
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)
IT
     LFA-1 (antigen)
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)
IT
     LFA-3 (antigen)
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)
     Thrombospondins
IT
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)
IT
     Tumor necrosis factors
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)
IT
     Vitronectin
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)
IT
     Granulation tissue
        (disciform; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive
        disorders)
IT
    Macaca irus
        (disease model; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall
        disruptive disorders)
IT
     Connective tissue
        (disease, inherited; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall
        disruptive disorders)
    Aneurysm
IT
        (dissecting; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive
    Biomarkers (biological responses)
IT
        (drusen-associated; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall
        disruptive disorders)
IT
    Disease, animal
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(elastosis; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive

disorders)

IT Electrochemical analysis

(electrooculogram; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)

IT Electrochemical analysis

(electroretinogram; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)

IT Proteins, specific or class

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(emilin; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)

IT Glycoproteins, specific or class

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(fibulins; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)

IT Proteins, specific or class

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(ficolin; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)

IT Photography

(fundus; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)

IT Chromosome

(human 2; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)

IT Biochemical molecules

(immune-associated; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)

IT Proteins, specific or class

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(lamins; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)

IT Scanning microscopy

(laser scanning microscopy, canning laser ophthalmoscopy; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)

IT Immunoglobulins

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(light chains, λ and κ ; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)

IT Eye, disease

(macula, degeneration; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)

IT Fibrosis

(macula; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)

IT Vision

(measurement; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)

IT Neuroglia

(microglia, retinal; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)

IT Angiogenesis

(neovascularization, retinal; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)

IT Aneurysm

(peripheral; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders)

IT Eye

(pigment epithelium, subretinal pigmented epithelial space; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders) IT Dendritic cell (proliferation; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders) TТ Eye (retina, antigen; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders) IT Eye, disease (retina, neovascularization; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders) ΤТ (retinal pigment epithelium; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders) TT Repetitive DNA RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (tandem, short; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders) ΤТ Artery, disease (thoracic aorta, aneurysm; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders) IT Animal (transgenic; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders) ΤT Collagens, biological studies RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (type VI; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders) IT Aneurysm (visceral; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders) Microglobulins IT RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (\$2-; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders) ΙT 9004-06-2, Elastase RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (HME or human macrophage elastase; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders) 9054-89-1 IT RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (copper-zinc-containing; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders) IT 9001-26-7, Prothrombin 9001-29-0, Factor X 9001-92-7, Protease 9004-08-4, Cathepsin 9059-25-0, Lysyl oxidase 37205-61-1, Protease inhibitor 60267-61-0, Ubiquitin 62031-54-3, FGF 62683-29-8, CSF 80295-41-6, Complement C3 80295-53-0, Complement C5 80295-59-6, Complement C9 81627-83-0, M-CSF 82986-89-8, Complement 83869-56-1, GM-CSF 86102-31-0, TIMP 140879-24-9, Proteasome 141907-41-7 161384-17-4, 141256-43-1, Antichymotrypsin RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders) 319937-31-0 319937-32-1 IT 92899-39-3 319937-33-2 319937-34-3 319937-35-4 319937-36-5 319937-37-6 319937-38-7 319937-39-8 319937-40-1 319937-41-2 319937-42-3 319937-43-4 319937-44-5

319937-47-8

319937-48-9

319937-49-0

319937-45-6

319937-46-7

319937-50-3 319937-51-4 319937-52-5 319937-53-6 RL: PRP (Properties) (unclaimed sequence; diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders) RE.CNT THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD RE (1) Applied Research Systems; WO 9401123 A 1994 HCAPLUS (2) Chaine, G; BR J OPHTHALMOL 1998, V82(9), P996 MEDLINE (3) Cunningham, R; AMERICAN JOURNAL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY 1971, V72(4), P743 MEDLINE (4) Sacks, J; ARCHIVES OF OPHTHALMOLOGY 1977, V95(3), P425 MEDLINE (5) Schering Corp; WO 9740849 A 1997 HCAPLUS (6) Vingerling, J; ARCH PHTHALMOL 1996, V114(10), P1193 MEDLINE TΤ 161384-17-4, MMP-14 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (diagnostics and therapeutics for arterial wall disruptive disorders) RN161384-17-4 HCAPLUS CNProteinase, matrix metallo-, MT-MMP-1 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME) *** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE *** L54 ANSWER 7 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN 2001:14693 HCAPLUS ANDN 134:324533 Entered STN: 08 Jan 2001 EDTILigation of α 4 β 1 integrin on human intestinal mucosal mesenchymal cells selectively up-regulates membrane type-1 matrix metalloproteinase and confers a migratory phenotype ΑU Pender, Sylvia L. F.; Salmela, Mikko T.; Monteleone, Giovanni; Schnapp, Denni; McKenzie, Catriona; Spencer, Jo; Fong, Sherman; Saarialho-Kere, Ulpu; MacDonald, Thomas T. Centre for Infection, Allergy, Inflammation and Repair, University of CS Southampton School of Medicine, Southampton, SO 16 6YD, UK SO American Journal of Pathology (2000), 157(6), 1955-1962 CODEN: AJPAA4; ISSN: 0002-9440 PBAmerican Society for Investigative Pathology DT Journal LA English CC 14-7 (Mammalian Pathological Biochemistry) ΔB Human intestinal lamina propria mesenchymal cells show high surface expression of the α 4 β 1 integrin. Ligation of α 4 β 1 on mesenchymal cell lines with an activating monoclonal anti- α 4 antibody or vascular cell adhesion mol.-Iq (VCAM-IqG) leads to the appearance of activated forms of gelatinase A in culture supernatants, and the de novo expression of activated membrane type-1-matrix metalloproteinase (MT1-MMP). In functional assays, signaling through α 4 β 1 results in an increased capacity of mesenchymal cells to migrate through an artificial extracellular matrix, an effect inhibitable by excess tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase-2. In organ cultures of human intestine, VCAM-IqG also up-regulates MT1-MMP, and in mucosal ulcers of inflammatory bowel disease patients, MT1-MMP transcripts are abundant, coincident with expression of VCAM-1 on cells at the ulcer margin. Collectively these results suggest that . alpha.4β1-induced up-regulation of MT1-MMP may be a crucial factor in the migration of mesenchymal cells into ulcer beds during restitution of diseased gut mucosa. ligation alpha4beta1 integrin intestinal mucosal mesenchyme MT1MMP metalloproteinase migration; membrane type 1 matrix metalloproteinase

intestine mesenchyme alpha4beta1 integrin

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IT
      Gene, animal
      RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological
      study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC
      (Process)
         (MT-MMP-1; ligation of \alpha 4\beta1
         integrin on human intestinal mucosal mesenchymal cells
         up-regulates membrane type-1
         matrix metalloproteinase and confers a migratory
         phenotype in relation to migration into ulcer beds during restitution)
IT
     mRNA
     RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological
     study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study);
     FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)
         (MT-MMP-1; ligation of \alpha 4\beta1
         integrin on human intestinal mucosal mesenchymal cells
        up-regulates membrane type-1
        matrix metalloproteinase and confers a migratory
        phenotype in relation to migration into ulcer beds during restitution)
IT
     Cell adhesion molecules
     RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological
     study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
         (VCAM-1; ligation of \alpha 4\beta1 integrin on
        human intestinal mucosal mesenchymal cells selectively up-regulates
        membrane type-1 matrix
        metalloproteinase and confers a migratory phenotype in relation
        to migration into ulcer beds during restitution and)
IT
     Transcriptional regulation
         (activation; ligation of \alpha 4\beta1 integrin
        on human intestinal mucosal mesenchymal cells selectively up-regulates
        membrane type-1 matrix
        metalloproteinase and confers a migratory phenotype in relation
        to migration into ulcer beds during restitution)
     Intestine, disease
        (inflammatory; ligation of \alpha 4\beta1 integrin
        on human intestinal mucosal mesenchymal cells selectively up-regulates
        membrane type-1 matrix
        metalloproteinase and confers a migratory phenotype in relation
        to migration into ulcer beds during restitution and)
     Animal cell line
     Cell migration
     Phenotypes
        (ligation of \alpha 4\beta1 integrin on human
        intestinal mucosal mesenchymal cells selectively up-regulates
        membrane type-1 matrix
        metalloproteinase and confers a migratory phenotype in relation
        to migration into ulcer beds during restitution)
     Signal transduction, biological
IT
     Wound healing
        (ligation of \alpha 4\beta1 integrin on human
        intestinal mucosal mesenchymal cells selectively up-regulates
        membrane type-1 matrix
        metalloproteinase and confers a migratory phenotype in relation
        to migration into ulcer beds during restitution and)
IT
     Extracellular matrix
        (migration through; ligation of \alpha 4\beta1
        integrin on human intestinal mucosal mesenchymal cells
        up-regulates membrane type-1
        matrix metalloproteinase and confers a migratory
        phenotype in relation to migration into ulcer beds during restitution)
TT
     Intestine
        (mucosa; ligation of \alpha 4\beta1 integrin on
        human intestinal mucosal mesenchymal cells selectively up-regulates
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membrane type-1 matrix

metalloproteinase and confers a migratory phenotype in relation to migration into ulcer beds during restitution) Intestine, disease TΤ (ulcer; ligation of α 4 β 1 integrin on human intestinal mucosal mesenchymal cells selectively up-regulates membrane type-1 matrix metalloproteinase and confers a migratory phenotype in relation to migration into ulcer beds during restitution) IT Integrins RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process) (α 4 β 1; ligation of α 4 β 1 integrin on human intestinal mucosal mesenchymal cells selectively up-regulates membrane type-1 matrix metalloproteinase and confers a migratory phenotype in relation to migration into ulcer beds during restitution) IT 161384-17-4, Matrix metalloproteinase MT-MMP-1 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BOC (Biological occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process) (ligation of α 4 β 1 integrin on human intestinal mucosal mesenchymal cells selectively up-regulates membrane type-1 matrix metalloproteinase and confers a migratory phenotype in relation to migration into ulcer beds during restitution) IT 146480-35-5, Gelatinase A RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BOC (Biological occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process) (ligation of α 4 β 1 integrin on human intestinal mucosal mesenchymal cells selectively up-regulates membrane type-1 matrix metalloproteinase and confers a migratory phenotype in relation to migration into ulcer beds during restitution and) 124861-55-8, Proteinase inhibitor, 79955-99-0, Stromelysin 1 140208-24-8, Proteinase inhibitor, TIMP-1 146480-36-6, Gelatinase B RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence) (ligation of α 4 β 1 integrin on human intestinal mucosal mesenchymal cells selectively up-regulates membrane type-1 matrix metalloproteinase and confers a migratory phenotype in relation to migration into ulcer beds during restitution and) 9001-12-1, Collagenase RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence) (type 1; ligation of α 4 β 1 integrin on human intestinal mucosal mesenchymal cells up-regulates membrane type-1 matrix metalloproteinase and confers a migratory phenotype in relation to migration into ulcer beds during restitution) RE.CNT 47 THERE ARE 47 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD (1) Bailey, C; J Clin Pathol 1994, V47, P113 MEDLINE (2) Birdsall, H; J Immunol 1992, V148, P2717 HCAPLUS (3) Birkedal-Hansen, H; Crit Rev Oral Biol Med 1993, V4, P197 MEDLINE (4) Brooks, P; Cell 1996, V85, P683 HCAPLUS (5) Chiu, H; J Immunol 1995, V155, P5257 HCAPLUS (6) Choy, M; J Pathol 1990, V160, P35 MEDLINE

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-2 activation in human capillary endothelial cells

Yan, Li; Moses, Marsha A.; Huang, Sui; Ingber, Donald E.

ΑU

CS Departments of Surgery and Children's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, 02115, USA SO Journal of Cell Science (2000), 113(22), 3979-3987 CODEN: JNCSAI; ISSN: 0021-9533 PBCompany of Biologists Ltd. DTJournal LA English CC 13-6 (Mammalian Biochemistry) AB The growth and regression of capillary blood vessels during angiogenesis is greatly influenced by changes in the activity of matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs), which selectively degrade extracellular matrix (ECM) and thereby modulate capillary endothelial cell shape, growth and viability. However, changes in cell-ECM binding and cell spreading have also been reported to alter MMP secretion and activation. Studies were carried out to determine whether changes in integrin binding or cell shape feed back to alter MMP-2 processing in human capillary endothelial (HCE) cells. Catalytic processing of proMMP-2 to active MMP-2 progressively decreased when HCE cells were cultured on dishes coated with increasing densities of fibronectin (FN), which promote both integrin binding and cell spreading. Conversely, the highest levels of active MMP-2 were detected in round cells cultured on low FN. When measured 24 h after plating, this increase in active MMP-2 was accompanied by a concomitant rise in mRNA and protein levels for the membrane-type 1 MMP (MT1-MMP), which catalyzes the cleavage of proMMP-2. To determine whether proMMP-2 processing was controlled directly by integrin binding or indirectly by associated changes in cell shape, round cells on low FN were allowed to bind to microbeads (4.5 μm diameter) coated with a synthetic RGD peptide or FN; these induce local integrin receptor clustering without altering cell shape. ProMMP-2 activation was significantly decreased within minutes after bead binding in these round cells, prior to any detectable changes in expression of MT1-MMP, whereas binding of beads coated with control ligands for other transmembrane receptors had no effect. This inhibitory effect was mimicked by microbeads coated with activating antibodies against . alpha. $V\beta3$ and $\beta1$ integrins, suggesting a direct role for these cell-surface ECM receptors in modulating proMMP-2 activation. Similar inhibition of proMMP-2 processing by integrin binding, independent of cell spreading, was demonstrated in cells that were cultured on small, microfabricated adhesive islands that prevented cell spreading while presenting a high FN d. directly beneath the cell. Interestingly, when spread cells were induced to round up from within by disrupting their actin cytoskeleton using cytochalasin D, proMMP-2 processing did not change at early times; however, increases in MT1-MMP mRNA levels and MMP-2 activation could be detected by 18 h. Taken together, these results suggest the existence of two phases of MMP-2 regulation in HCE cells when they adhere to ECM: (1) a quick response, in which integrin clustering alone is sufficient to rapidly inhibit processing of proMMP-2 and (2) a slower response, in which subsequent cell spreading and changes in the actin cytoskeleton feed back to decrease expression of MT1-MMP mRNA and, thereby, further suppress cellular proteolytic activity. MMP2 capillary endothelium extracellular matrix adhesion; ST integrin actin cytoskeleton matrix metalloproteinase MTMMP1 cell shape angiogenesis IT Spreading (biol.; integrins and actin cytoskeleton in adhesion-dependent control of matrix metalloproteinase-2 activation by downregulating membrane-type 1 metalloproteinase in human capillary endothelial cells) IT Capillary vessel (endothelium; integrins and actin cytoskeleton in

adhesion-dependent control of matrix metalloproteinase-2 activation by downregulating membrane-type 1 metalloproteinase in human capillary endothelial cells) Cell adhesion Cell morphology Cytoskeleton Extracellular matrix (integrins and actin cytoskeleton in adhesion-dependent control of matrix metalloproteinase-2 activation by downregulating membrane-type 1 metalloproteinase in human capillary endothelial cells) IT Angiogenesis (integrins and actin cytoskeleton in adhesion-dependent control of matrix metalloproteinase-2 activation by downregulating membrane-type 1 metalloproteinase in human capillary endothelial cells in relation to) IT Integrins RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process) (α v.beta.3; integrins and actin cytoskeleton in adhesion-dependent control of matrix metalloproteinase-2 activation by downregulating membrane-type 1 metalloproteinase in human capillary endothelial cells) IT Integrins RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process) (β1; integrins and actin cytoskeleton in adhesion-dependent control of matrix metalloproteinase-2 activation by downregulating membrane-type 1 metalloproteinase in human capillary endothelial cells) IT 161384-17-4, Membrane-type 1 matrix metalloproteinase RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BOC (Biological occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process) (integrins and actin cytoskeleton in adhesion-dependent control of matrix metalloproteinase-2 activation by downregulating membrane-type 1 metalloproteinase in human capillary endothelial cells) IT148969-98-6, Promatrix metalloproteinase-2 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process) (integrins and actin cytoskeleton in adhesion-dependent control of matrix metalloproteinase-2 activation by downregulating membrane-type 1 metalloproteinase in human capillary endothelial cells) TΤ 146480-35-5, Matrix metalloproteinase-2 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PROC (Process) (integrins and actin cytoskeleton in adhesion-dependent control of matrix metalloproteinase-2 activation by downregulating membrane-type 1 metalloproteinase in human capillary endothelial cells) RE.CNT THERE ARE 55 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD RE (1) Ailenberg, M; Biochem J 1996, V313, P879 HCAPLUS (2) Antonios, T; Hypertension 1999, V33, P998 MEDLINE (3) Atkinson, S; J Biol Chem 1995, V270, P30479 HCAPLUS (4) Ausprunk, D; Microvasc Res 1977, V14, P53 MEDLINE (5) Banda, M; Prog Clin Biol Res 1988, V266, P117 MEDLINE (6) Braunhut, S; J Biol Chem 1994, V269, P13472 HCAPLUS

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    161384-17-4, Membrane-type 1
    matrix metalloproteinase
    RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BOC (Biological
    occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study,
    unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)
        (integrins and actin cytoskeleton in adhesion-dependent
        control of matrix metalloproteinase-2 activation by
        downregulating membrane-type 1 metalloproteinase in human
        capillary endothelial cells)
    161384-17-4 HCAPLUS
RN
    Proteinase, matrix metallo-, MT-MMP-1 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
CN
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*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

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ANSWER 9 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN
      2000:435713 HCAPLUS
DN
      133:308362
ED
     Entered STN: 29 Jun 2000
TI
     Expression of integrin \alpha v\beta3 correlates with
     activation of membrane-type matrix
     metalloproteinase-1 (MT1-MMP) and
     matrix metalloproteinase-2 (MMP-2) in human
     melanoma cells in vitro and in vivo
ΑU
     Hofmann, Uta B.; Westphal, Johan R.; Van Kraats, Annemieke A.; Ruiter,
     Dirk J.; Van Muijen, Goos N. P.
     Department of Pathology, University Hospital, Nijmegen, 6500 HB, Neth.
CS
SO
     International Journal of Cancer (2000), 87(1), 12-19
     CODEN: IJCNAW; ISSN: 0020-7136
PB
     Wiley-Liss, Inc.
DΤ
     Journal
LΑ
     English
CC
     14-1 (Mammalian Pathological Biochemistry)
AB
     Activation of matrix metalloproteinase-2 (MMP
     -2) is mediated by binding to the complex of membrane-
     type matrix metalloproteinase-1 (
     MT1-MMP) with tissue inhibitor of MMP-2
     (TIMP-2) on the cell surface. Binding of MMP-2 to
     integrin \alpha v\beta3 has been implicated in
     presenting activated MMP-2 on the cell surface of invasive
     cells, but interactions with the MT1-MMP-TIMP-2 system
     have not been considered. Therefore, we studied the expression and
     interaction of MT1-MMP, MMP-2 and TIMP-2 in
     the \alpha v\beta3-neg. melanoma cell line BLM and in its
     \beta3-transfected, \alpha v\beta3-expressing counterpart
     BLM-\beta3, both on cell lines and in xenografts.
                                                      Total expression
     levels of MMP-2, MT1-MMP and TIMP-2 did not
     differ markedly between the \alpha v\beta3-neg. and .
     alpha.v\beta3-pos. cells. Remarkable differences, however, exist
     in the presence of active MMP-2 and MT1-MMP.
     Zymog. on cell lysates revealed that active MMP-2 was restricted
     to \alpha vB3-pos. cell line and clearly accumulated in
     xenografts derived from the BLM-\beta3 cells, confirming the relevance of
     this integrin for MMP-2 function. Western blotting of
     cell lysates showed that processing of proMT1-MMP to the
     activated form was enhanced in BLM-\beta 3. The ratio of active and
     inactive MT1-MMP was 3-fold higher in the
     β3-transfectants. Immunofluorescence double-labeling followed by
     confocal laser microscopy showed co-localization of MT1-
     MMP and \alpha v\beta3 on BLM-\beta3 cells. In
     xenografts from BLM-β3 cells, active MT1-MMP was
     markedly increased. Our results demonstrate that expression of .
     alpha.v\beta3 in cell lines and xenografts was accompanied by an
     accumulation of active MT1-MMP and MMP-2.
     Furthermore, MT1-MMP and \alpha v\beta3 are
     co-localized on the cell membrane of tumor cells. These findings suggest
     that activated MT1-MMP co-localized with .
     alpha.v\beta3 may be involved in activation of
     .v\beta3-bound MMP-2.
ST
     integrin matrix metalloproteinase melanoma
     cell membrane
IT
     Cell membrane
     Melanoma
        (integrin \alpha v\beta3 expression correlates
        with activation of membrane-type matrix
        metalloproteinase-1 and matrix
        metalloproteinase-2 in human melanoma cells)
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IT
     Integrins
     RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);
     BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
         (\alpha v.beta.3; integrin
        \alpha v.beta.3 expression correlates with activation
        of membrane-type matrix
        metalloproteinase-1 and matrix
        metalloproteinase-2 in human melanoma cells)
IT
     124861-55-8, TIMP-2
                           146480-35-5, Matrix
     metalloproteinase-2 161384-17-4, Membrane-
     type matrix metalloproteinase-1
     RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);
     BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
         (integrin \alpha v\beta3 expression correlates
        with activation of membrane-type matrix
        metalloproteinase-1 and matrix
        metalloproteinase-2 in human melanoma cells)
RE.CNT
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RE
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     161384-17-4, Membrane-type matrix
     metalloproteinase-1
     RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);
     BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
        (integrin \alpha v\beta3 expression correlates
        with activation of membrane-type matrix
        metalloproteinase-1 and matrix
        metalloproteinase-2 in human melanoma cells)
RN
     161384-17-4 HCAPLUS
CN
     Proteinase, matrix metallo-, MT-MMP-1 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
L54
    ANSWER 10 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN
     2000:203347 HCAPLUS
DN
     133:118149
ED
     Entered STN: 30 Mar 2000
     Functional activation of integrin \alpha v\beta3 in
ΤI
     tumor cells expressing membrane-type 1
     matrix metalloproteinase
AU
     Deryugina, Elena I.; Bourdon, Mario A.; Jungwirth, Karli; Smith, Jeffrey
     W.; Strongin, Alex Y.
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CS
     La Jolla Institute for Experimental Medicine, La Jolla, CA, 92037, USA
     International Journal of Cancer (2000), 86(1), 15-23
SO
     CODEN: IJCNAW; ISSN: 0020-7136
PΒ
     Wiley-Liss, Inc.
DT
     Journal
LΑ
     English
     14-1 (Mammalian Pathological Biochemistry)
CC
     Matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) and
     integrins have been implicated in a variety of processes involved
     in tumor progression. To evaluate the individual roles of
     integrin \alpha v\beta3 and membrane-
     type 1 matrix metalloproteinase (
     MT1-MMP), as well as the effects of their joint
     expression on tumor cell functions, MCF7 breast carcinoma cells were
     transfected stably with either the MT1-MMP, the
        integrin subunit or both MT1-
     MMP and \beta3 cDNAs.
                        MT1-MMP expression is
     accompanied by the functional activation of integrin .
     alpha.v\beta3, thereby increasing vitronectin-mediated adhesion
     and migration of MCF7 cells transfected with MT1-MMP
     and integrin \alpha v\beta3.
                            MT1-
     MMP-dependent functional activation of \alpha v\beta3
     correlates with modification(s) of the \beta3 subunit,
     including its higher electrophoretic mobility and affected the
     LM609-binding site. MCF7 cells jointly expressing MT1-
     MMP and \alpha v\beta3 were the most efficient in
     adhesion to the recombinant C-terminal domain of MMP-2
     as well as in generating soluble and cell surface associated mature MMP
     -2 enzyme. These findings suggest a mechanism of selective docking of
     MMP-2 at tumor cell surfaces, specifically at the sites that
     include MT1-MMP and activated integrin .
     alpha.vβ3. These mechanisms may provide a link between
     spatial regulation of focal proteolysis by the cell surface associated
     MMPs and the regulation of integrin-mediated motility of
     tumor cells.
ST
     integrin alphavbeta3 matrix metalloproteinase
     1 cancer
     Animal cell line
IT
        (MCF-7; functional activation of integrin \alpha
        vβ3 in tumor cells expressing membrane-type
        1 matrix metalloproteinase)
IT
     Mammary gland
        (carcinoma; functional activation of integrin \alpha
        vβ3 in tumor cells expressing membrane-type
        1 matrix metalloproteinase)
IT
     Vitronectin
     RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological
     study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (functional activation of integrin \alpha v\beta3
        in tumor cells expressing membrane-type 1
        matrix metalloproteinase)
ΙT
     Integrins
     RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
     (Biological study); PROC (Process)
        (\alpha v.beta.3; functional activation of
        integrin \alpha v.beta.3 in tumor cells
        expressing membrane-type 1 matrix
        metalloproteinase)
IT
     161384-17-4, Membrane-type 1
    matrix metalloproteinase
    RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological
    process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);
     PROC (Process)
```

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(functional activation of integrin \alpha v\beta3
         in tumor cells expressing membrane-type 1
        matrix metalloproteinase)
     146480-35-5, Matrix metalloproteinase 2
     RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
     (Biological study); PROC (Process)
         (functional activation of integrin \alpha v\beta3
         in tumor cells expressing membrane-type 1
        matrix metalloproteinase)
RE.CNT
              THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
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     161384-17-4, Membrane-type 1
     matrix metalloproteinase
     RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological
     process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);
     PROC (Process)
        (functional activation of integrin \alpha v\beta3
        in tumor cells expressing membrane-type 1
        matrix metalloproteinase)
RN
     161384-17-4 HCAPLUS
     Proteinase, matrix metallo-, MT-MMP-1 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
CN
*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
L54 ANSWER 11 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN
     2000:9675 HCAPLUS
DN
     132:135328
ED
     Entered STN: 06 Jan 2000
     Role of membrane-type matrix
     metalloproteinase 1 (MT-1-
     MMP), MMP-2, and its inhibitor in nephrogenesis
     Kanwar, Yashpal S.; Ota, Kosuke; Yang, Qiwei; Wada, Jun; Kashihara, Naoki;
AU
     Tian, Yufeng; Wallner, Elisabeth I.
     Department of Pathology, Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago,
CS
     IL, 60611, USA
     American Journal of Physiology (1999), 277(6, Pt. 2), F934-F947
SO
     CODEN: AJPHAP; ISSN: 0002-9513
PB
     American Physiological Society
DT
     Journal
     English
LΑ
CC
     13-3 (Mammalian Biochemistry)
AΒ
     Extracellular matrix (ECM) proteins, their integrin
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receptors, and matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs
 ), the ECM-degrading enzymes, are believed to be involved in various biol.
 processes, including embryogenesis. In the present study, we investigated
 the role of membrane type MMP, MT-1-
MMP, an activator pro-MMP-2, in metanephric development.
Also, its relationship with MMP-2 and its inhibitor, TIMP-2, was
studied. Since mRNAs of MT-1-MMP and
MMP-2 are resp. expressed in the ureteric bud epithelia and
mesenchyme, they are ideally suited for juxtacrine/paracrine interactions
during renal development. Northern blot analyses revealed a single
 .apprx.4.5-kb mRNA transcript of MT-1-MMP,
and its expression was developmentally regulated.
                                                    Inclusion of MT
~1-MMP antisense oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) in the
culture media induced dysmorphogenetic changes in the embryonic
metanephros. MMP-2 antisense ODN also induced similar changes,
but they were relatively less; on the other hand TIMP-2 antisense ODN
induced a mild increase in the size of explants. Concomitant exposure of
MT-1-MMP and MMP-2 antisense ODNs
induced profound alterations in the metanephros.
                                                  Treatment of TIMP-2
antisense ODN to metanephros exposed to MT-1-
MMP/MMP-2 antisense notably restored the morphol. of the
explants. Specificity of the MT-1-MMP
antisense ODN was reflected in the selective decrease in its mRNA and
protein expression. The MT-1-MMP antisense
ODN also resulted in a failure in the activation of pro-MMP-2 to
MMP-2. These findings suggest that the trimacromol. complex of
MT-1-MMP:MMP-2:TIMP-2 modulates the
organogenesis of the metanephros, conceivably by mediating
paracrine/juxtacrine epithelial:mesenchymal interactions.
matrix metalloproteinase TIMP metanephros kidney
embryogenesis; MMP MTMMP1 nephrogenesis kidney epithelium
mesenchyme
Embryo, animal
   (embryogenesis; membrane-type matrix
   metalloproteinase 1 and MMP-2 and its
   inhibitor in nephrogenesis)
Kidney
   (epithelium, ureteric bud; membrane-type
   matrix metalloproteinase 1 and MMP
   -2 and its inhibitor in nephrogenesis)
Embryo, animal
   (fetus; membrane-type matrix
   metalloproteinase 1 and MMP-2 and its
   inhibitor in nephrogenesis)
Extracellular matrix
Morphogenesis, animal
Newborn
   (membrane-type matrix
   metalloproteinase 1 and MMP-2 and its
   inhibitor in nephrogenesis)
Kidney
   (mesenchyme, ureteric bud; membrane-type
   matrix metalloproteinase 1 and MMP
   -2 and its inhibitor in nephrogenesis in relation to)
Kidney
   (metanephros; membrane-type matrix
   metalloproteinase 1 and MMP-2 and its
   inhibitor in nephrogenesis)
124861-55-8, TIMP-2 146480-35-5, Matrix
metalloproteinase 2 161384-17-4, Membrane-
type matrix metalloproteinase 1
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BOC (Biological
occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study,
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ST

IT

IT

IT

TT

IT

IT

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unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)
        (membrane-type matrix
        metalloproteinase 1 and MMP-2 and its
        inhibitor in nephrogenesis)
ТТ
     148969-98-6, Pro-MMP-2
     RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
     (Biological study); PROC (Process)
        (membrane-type matrix
        metalloproteinase 1 and MMP-2 and its
        inhibitor in nephrogenesis)
RE.CNT
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     161384-17-4, Membrane-type matrix
     metalloproteinase 1
     RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BOC (Biological
     occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study,
     unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)
        (membrane-type matrix
        metalloproteinase 1 and MMP-2 and its
        inhibitor in nephrogenesis)
RN
     161384-17-4 HCAPLUS
CN
     Proteinase, matrix metallo-, MT-MMP-1 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
L54
    ANSWER 12 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN
     1999:672439 HCAPLUS
DN
     132:2764
ED
     Entered STN: 22 Oct 1999
     Fibronectin upregulates gelatinase B (MMP-9) and induces
TI
     coordinated expression of gelatinase A (MMP-2) and its activator
    MT1-MMP (MMP-14) by human T
     lymphocyte cell lines. A process repressed through RAS/MAP kinase
     signaling pathways
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Esparza, Jordi; Vilardell, Carme; Calvo, Javier; Juan, Manel; Vives,

Jordi; Urbano-Marquez, Alvaro; Yague, Jordi; Cid, Maria C.

ΑU

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CS
     Departments of Internal Medicine and Immunology, Hospital Clinic, IDIBAPS
     (Institut d'Investigacions Biomediques August Pi i Sunyer), University of
     Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain
SO
     Blood (1999), 94(8), 2754-2766
     CODEN: BLOOAW; ISSN: 0006-4971
PΒ
     W. B. Saunders Co.
DT
     Journal
LA
     English
CC
     15-10 (Immunochemistry)
AΒ
     T-lymphocyte migration into tissues requires focal degradation of the basement
     membrane. Here, the authors show that transient adherence to fibronectin
     induces the production of activated forms of matrix
     metalloproteinase-2 (MMP-2) and MMP-9, as well
     as downregulation of tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase-2
     (TIMP-2) by T-cell lines. MMP-2 activation was likely achieved
     by inducing a coordinated expression of membrane-type
     matrix metalloproteinase-1 (MMP-
     14), a major activator of MMP-2. Blocking
     monoclonal antibodies against \alpha 4, .alpha
     .5, and \alpha v integrins strongly reduced
     MMP-2 and MMP-9 production induced by fibronectin.
     Disrupting actin cytoskeleton organization by cytochalasin D strongly
     enhanced fibronectin-induced MMP-2 and MMP-9
     expression. Inhibiting Src tyrosine kinases with herbimycin A reduced
     MMP-2 and MMP-9 production with no effect on cell
     attachment. By contrast, G-protein inhibition by pertussis toxin, or
     transfection with a dominant neg. mutant of Ha-Ras strongly increased
     fibronectin-induced MMP-2 and MMP-9. Inhibition of
     PI3 kinase, MAP kinase (MEK1), or p38 MAP kinase by wortmannin, PD 98059,
     or SB 202190, resp., strongly promoted fibronectin-induced MMP2 and
     MMP-9. Cells at high d. lost their ability to synthesize
     MMP-2 and MMP-9 in response to fibronectin and
     MMP expression was restored by transfection with a dominant-neg.
     mutant of Ha-Ras or by treatment with wortmannin, PD 98059, or SB 202190.
     Apparently, adhesion to fibronectin transduces both stimulatory (through
     Src-type tyrosine kinases) and inhibitory signals (through Ras/MAPKinase
     signaling pathways) for MMP-2 and MMP-9 expression by
     T cells and their relative predominance is regulated by addnl. stimuli
     related to cell adhesion, motility, and growth.
     fibronectin gelatinase T cell RAS MAP kinase signaling inflammation
ST
IT
     Cell adhesion
     Cell migration
     Inflammation
     Signal transduction, biological
     T cell (lymphocyte)
        (fibronectin upregulates gelatinase B (MMP-9) and induces
        coordinated expression of gelatinase A (MMP-2) and activator
        MT1-MMP (MMP-14) by human T
        cells, a process repressed via RAS/MAP kinase signaling)
IΤ
     Fibronectins
     RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological
     study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (fibronectin upregulates gelatinase B (MMP-9) and induces
        coordinated expression of gelatinase A (MMP-2) and activator
       MT1-MMP (MMP-14) by human T
        cells, a process repressed via RAS/MAP kinase signaling)
IT
    Ras proteins
     RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
     (Biological study); PROC (Process)
        (p21c-Ha-ras; fibronectin upregulates gelatinase B (MMP-9)
        and induces coordinated expression of gelatinase A (MMP-2)
       and activator MT1-MMP (MMP-14)
```

by human T cells, a process repressed via RAS/MAP kinase signaling)

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IT
     G proteins (guanine nucleotide-binding proteins)
     RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
     (Biological study); PROC (Process)
        (pertussis toxin-sensitive; fibronectin upregulates gelatinase B (
        MMP-9) and induces coordinated expression of gelatinase A (
        MMP-2) and activator MT1-MMP (MMP
        -14) by human T cells, a process repressed via RAS/MAP kinase
        signaling)
IT
     Integrins
     RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);
     BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
        (\alpha \mathbf{v}; \text{ fibronectin upregulates gelatinase B })
        MMP-9) and induces coordinated expression of gelatinase A (
        MMP-2) and activator MT1-MMP (MMP
        -14) by human T cells, a process repressed via RAS/MAP kinase
        signaling)
TT
     Integrins
     RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);
     BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
        (\alpha \ 4; \ fibronectin upregulates gelatinase B (MMP)
        -9) and induces coordinated expression of gelatinase A (MMP
        -2) and activator MT1-MMP (MMP-14
        ) by human T cells, a process repressed via RAS/MAP kinase signaling)
IT
     Integrins
     RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);
     BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
        (\alpha 5; fibronectin upregulates gelatinase B (
        MMP-9) and induces coordinated expression of gelatinase A (
        MMP-2) and activator MT1-MMP (MMP
        -14) by human T cells, a process repressed via RAS/MAP kinase
        signaling)
     115926-52-8, Phosphatidylinositol-3 kinase
                                                   141349-89-5
IT
                                                                  142805-58-1,
     MEK-1 kinase
                   165245-96-5, p38 Kinase
     RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological
     process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);
     PROC (Process)
        (fibronectin upregulates gelatinase B (MMP-9) and induces
        coordinated expression of gelatinase A (MMP-2) and activator
        MT1-MMP (MMP-14) by human T
        cells, a process repressed via RAS/MAP kinase signaling)
IT
     124861-55-8, TIMP-2
                           146480-35-5, MMP 2
                                                 146480-36-6,
     MMP 9 161384-17-4, MT1-MMP
     RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
     (Biological study); PROC (Process)
        (fibronectin upregulates gelatinase B (MMP-9) and induces
        coordinated expression of gelatinase A (MMP-2) and activator
        MT1-MMP (MMP-14) by human T
        cells, a process repressed via RAS/MAP kinase signaling)
RE.CNT 61
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IT
     161384-17-4, MT1-MMP
     RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
     (Biological study); PROC (Process)
        (fibronectin upregulates gelatinase B (MMP-9) and induces
        coordinated expression of gelatinase A (MMP-2) and activator
        MT1-MMP (MMP-14) by human T
        cells, a process repressed via RAS/MAP kinase signaling)
     161384-17-4 HCAPLUS
RN
CN
     Proteinase, matrix metallo-, MT-MMP-1 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
L54 ANSWER 13 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
    1999:522013 HCAPLUS
AN
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DN

132:34121

- ED Entered STN: 20 Aug 1999
- TI MMP2 activation by collagen I and concanavalin A in cultured human hepatic stellate cells
- AU Theret, Nathalie; Lehti, Kaisa; Musso, Orlando; Clement, Bruno
- CS Detoxication and Tissue Repair Unit, Universite de Rennes I, Rennes, 35043, Fr.
- SO Hepatology (Philadelphia) (1999), 30(2), 462-468 CODEN: HPTLD9; ISSN: 0270-9139
- PB W. B. Saunders Co.
- DT Journal
- LA English
- CC 14-7 (Mammalian Pathological Biochemistry)
- Fibrosis occurs in most chronic liver injuries and results from changes in AB the balance between synthesis and degradation of extracellular ${\tt matrix}^$ components. In fibrotic livers, there is a markedly increased activity of matrix metalloproteinase 2 (MMP2), a major enzyme involved in extracellular matrix remodeling. We have previously shown that hepatic stellate cells secrete latent MMP2 and that MMP2 activation occurs in coculture of hepatic stellate cells and hepatocytes concomitantly with matrix deposition. In the present work we investigated the effects of various extracellular matrix components and Con A, an inducer of immune-mediated liver injuries, on MMP2 activation in cultured human hepatic stellate cells. Collagen I induced a dose-dependent MMP2 activation, which was not blocked by both actinomycin and cycloheximide. Collagen VI, laminin, and a reconstituted basement membrane (matrigel) were ineffective in inducing activation. Specific antibodies against the subunits of .alpha integrins, the major collagen I receptor, induced partial inhibition of MMP2 activation. Treatment of cells with Con A resulted in a marked activation of MMP2 that correlated with the proteolytic processing of MT1-MMP, the MMP2 activator, from a Mr=60 kDa toward a Mr=43 kDa polypeptide. Actinomycin and cycloheximide inhibited the MMP2 activation induced by Con A. Recombinant tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase-2 and the MMP inhibitor BB-3103, but not PMSF, blocked MMP2 activation induced by collagen I or Con A, and MT1-MMP processing to its Mr-43 kDa form. These results suggest that the accumulation of collagen I may specifically contribute to the remodeling of extracellular matrix in fibrotic livers by inducing MMP2 activation.
- ST metalloproteinase 2 collagen I Con A liver fibrosis
- IT Basement membrane
 - Extracellular matrix
 - Post-translational processing

(MMP2 activation by collagen I and Con A in cultured human hepatic stellate cells)

- IT Laminins
 - RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 - $(\mathtt{MMP2}\ \mathtt{activation}\ \mathtt{by}\ \mathtt{collagen}\ \mathtt{I}\ \mathtt{and}\ \mathtt{Con}\ \mathtt{A}\ \mathtt{in}\ \mathtt{cultured}\ \mathtt{human}\ \mathtt{hepatic}\ \mathtt{stellate}\ \mathtt{cells})$
- IT Liver, disease
 - (fibrosis; MMP2 activation by collagen I and Con A in cultured human hepatic stellate cells)
- IT Liver, disease
 - (injury; MMP2 activation by collagen I and Con A in cultured human hepatic stellate cells)
- IT Liver
 - (stellate cell; MMP2 activation by collagen I and Con A in cultured human hepatic stellate cells)
- IT Collagens, biological studies
 - RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 - (type I; MMP2 activation by collagen I and Con A in cultured human

hepatic stellate cells) IT Collagens, biological studies RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process) (type VI; MMP2 activation by collagen I and Con A in cultured human hepatic stellate cells) IT Integrins RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process) $(\alpha 2\beta 1, subunits; MMP2 activation by$ collagen I and Con A in cultured human hepatic stellate cells) TТ 146480-35-5, Gelatinase A RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process) (MMP2 activation by collagen I and Con A in cultured human hepatic stellate cells) IT11028-71-0, Concanavalin A RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (MMP2 activation by collagen I and Con A in cultured human hepatic stellate cells) IT161384-17-4, Proteinase, matrix metallo-, MT-MMP-1 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process) (MMP2 activation by collagen I and Con A in cultured human hepatic stellate cells) RE.CNT THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD 31 RE (1) Atkinson, S; J Biol Chem 1995, V270, P30479 HCAPLUS (2) Barille, S; Blood 1997, V90, P1649 HCAPLUS (3) Bell, E; Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 1979, V76, P1274 HCAPLUS (4) Cao, J; J Biol Chem 1995, V270, P801 HCAPLUS (5) Cao, J; J Biol Chem 1996, V271, P30174 HCAPLUS (6) Carloni, V; Gastroenterology 1996, V110, P1127 HCAPLUS (7) Gilles, C; Cancer Res 1998, V58, P5529 HCAPLUS (8) Gilles, C; Lab Invest 1997, V76, P651 HCAPLUS (9) Haas, T; J Biol Chem 1998, V273, P3604 HCAPLUS (10) Kleinman, H; Biochemistry 1986, V25, P312 HCAPLUS (11) Lee, A; Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 1997, V94, P4424 HCAPLUS (12) Lehti, K; Biochem J 1998, V334, P345 HCAPLUS (13) Li, L; Exp Cell Res 1997, V232, P322 HCAPLUS (14) Lohi, J; Eur J Biochem 1996, V239, P239 HCAPLUS (15) Loreal, O; Am J Pathol 1993, V143, P538 MEDLINE (16) Loreal, O; Gastroenterology 1992, V102, P980 MEDLINE (17) Munaut, C; Invasion Metastasis 1995, V15, P169 HCAPLUS (18) Overall, C; J Biol Chem 1990, V265, P21141 HCAPLUS (19) Seltzer, J; Exp Cell Res 1994, V213, P365 HCAPLUS (20) Stanton, H; J Cell Sci 1998, V111, P2789 HCAPLUS (21) Takahara, T; Hepatology 1995, V21, P787 HCAPLUS (22) Takahara, T; Hepatology 1997, V26, P1521 MEDLINE (23) Theret, N; Int J Cancer 1997, V74, P426 HCAPLUS (24) Tiegs, G; A J Clin Invest 1992, V90, P196 HCAPLUS (25) Tromp, G; Biochem J 1988, V253, P919 HCAPLUS (26) Trueb, B; Eur J Biochem 1987, V166, P699 HCAPLUS (27) Ueyama, H; Mol Cell Biol 1984, V4, P1073 HCAPLUS (28) Will, H; J Biol Chem 1996, V271, P17119 HCAPLUS

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RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process) (MMP2 activation by collagen I and Con A in cultured human hepatic stellate cells) RN161384-17-4 HCAPLUS Proteinase, matrix metallo-, MT-MMP-1 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME) CN *** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE *** L54 ANSWER 14 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN AN1999:241796 HCAPLUS DN 131:42896 EDEntered STN: 20 Apr 1999 ΤI Ovarian carcinoma regulation of matrix metalloproteinase -2 and membrane type 1 matrix metalloproteinase through β1 integrin ΑU Ellerbroek, Shawn M.; Fishman, David A.; Kearns, Alicia S.; Bafetti, Lisa M.; Stack, M. Sharon CS Departments of Obstetrics and Gynecology and Cell and Molecular Biology, Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, IL, 60611, USA SO Cancer Research (1999), 59(7), 1635-1641 CODEN: CNREA8; ISSN: 0008-5472 PBAACR Subscription Office DT Journal LA English CC 14-1 (Mammalian Pathological Biochemistry) AB Culturing DOV 13 ovarian carcinoma cells on three-dimensional collagen lattice but not on thin-layer collagen induces processing of promatrix metalloproteinase (MMP) - 2 to a Mr 62,000 form, suggesting that multivalent integrin aggregation may participate in proteinase regulation. To address the role of collagen-binding integrins in this event, the authors treated DOV 13 cells with soluble $\beta1$ integrin antibodies (clones P4C10 or 21C8) or $\beta1$ integrin antibodies immobilized on latex beads to promote integrin aggregation. Divalent ligation of $\beta1$ integrins with soluble P4C10 antibodies stimulated expression of pro-MMP-2 and its inhibitor, tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase-2, whereas soluble 21C8 antibodies had no effect. Aggregation of β 1 integrins with immobilized 21C8 or P4C10 antibodies stimulated MMP-dependent pro-MMP-2 activation and accumulation of a Mr 43,000 form of membrane type 1 MMP (MT1-MMP), a cell surface activator of pro-MMP-2, in cell exts. Integrin-mediated MMP-2 activation required protein synthesis and tyrosine kinase signaling and was reduced by an inhibitor of gene transcription. Treatment of control cells with Con A stimulated MMP-dependent pro-MMP-2 activation and accumulation of Mr 55,000 and 43,000 forms of MT1-MMP in cell exts. Addition of either the MMP inhibitor GM-6001-X or exogenous tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase-2 to Con A-treated cells resulted in loss of the Mr 43,000 form of MT1-MMP and accumulation of the Mr 55,000 form of the enzyme in cell exts., suggesting that the Mr 43,000 form is a product of MMP-dependent Mr 55,000 MT1-MMP proteolysis. Together, these data suggest that β1 integrin stimulation of pro-MMP-2 activation involves MT1-MMP posttranslational processing and requires multivalent integrin aggregation. matrix metalloproteinase betal integrin stovarian carcinoma IT Ovary, neoplasm (carcinoma; ovarian carcinoma regulation of matrix metalloproteinase-2 and membrane type 1 matrix metalloproteinase through $\beta1$

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integrin)
ΙT
     Neoplasm
        (metastasis, ovarian carcinoma; ovarian carcinoma regulation of
        matrix metalloproteinase-2 and membrane
        type 1 matrix metalloproteinase
        through $1 integrin in relation to adhesion to)
IT
     Signal transduction, biological
        (ovarian carcinoma regulation of matrix
        metalloproteinase-2 and membrane type
        1 matrix metalloproteinase through β1
        integrin)
IT
     Cell adhesion
        (ovarian carcinoma regulation of matrix
        metalloproteinase-2 and membrane type
        1 matrix metalloproteinase through $1
        integrin in relation to)
TТ
     Collagens, biological studies
     RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
     (Biological study); PROC (Process)
        (type I; ovarian carcinoma regulation of matrix
        metalloproteinase-2 and membrane type
        1 matrix metalloproteinase through β1
        integrin in relation to adhesion to)
IT
     Integrins
     RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological
     study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (β1; ovarian carcinoma regulation of matrix
        metalloproteinase-2 and membrane type
        1 matrix metalloproteinase through β1
        integrin)
TТ
     146480-35-5, Gelatinase A
                                 148969-98-6, Pro-gelatinase A
     161384-17-4, Membrane type 1
     matrix metalloproteinase
     RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
     (Biological study); PROC (Process)
        (ovarian carcinoma regulation of matrix
        metalloproteinase-2 and membrane type
        1 matrix metalloproteinase through $1
        integrin)
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     161384-17-4, Membrane type 1
     matrix metalloproteinase
     RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
     (Biological study); PROC (Process)
        (ovarian carcinoma regulation of matrix
        metalloproteinase-2 and membrane type
        1 matrix metalloproteinase through β1
        integrin)
RN
     161384-17-4 HCAPLUS
CN
     Proteinase, matrix metallo-, MT-MMP-1 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
L54 ANSWER 15 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
     1998:802538 HCAPLUS
AN
DN
     130:195628
ED
     Entered STN: 23 Dec 1998
     The interrelationship of \alpha 4 integrin and
     matrix metalloproteinase-2 in the pathogenesis of
     experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis
     Graesser, Donnasue; Mahooti, Sepi; Haas, Tara; Davis, Sandra; Clark,
ΑU
     Robert B.; Madri, Joseph A.
     Departments of Pathology and Immunobiology, Yale University School of
CS
     Medicine, New Haven, CT, 06510, USA
     Laboratory Investigation (1998), 78(11), 1445-1458
SO
     CODEN: LAINAW; ISSN: 0023-6837
     Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
PB
     Journal
DT
LA
     English
CC
     15-8 (Immunochemistry)
     Previous studies have suggested that surface expression of .alpha
AΒ
     .4 integrin by autoreactive T-cell clones is necessary
     for the clones to induce exptl. autoimmune encephalomyelitis
     (EAE), a mouse model for human multiple sclerosis. To provide direct
     evidence for this phenomenon, the authors have transfected .alpha
     .4 integrin into C19\alpha 4-LO, a myelin basic
    protein-reactive T-cell {\color{red} {\bf clone}} that does not express .
     alpha.4 integrin and does not induce EAE when adoptively
     transferred into a susceptible mouse strain. Transfection of .
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alpha.4 integrin converted this clone to an .

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alpha.4 integrin-expressing clone that induced
      The authors then examined potential mechanisms by which .alpha
.4 integrin may facilitate the disease process. C19 T-cell
clones adhered equally to a monolayer of microvascular endothelial
cells, regardless of level of \alpha 4 integrin
expression. However, in contrast to T-cell clones that do not
express \alpha 4 integrin, T-cell clones
that express \alpha 4 integrin (endogenously or by
transfection) transmigrated through an endothelial cell layer and
subendothelial matrix at an enhanced rate and adhered to
recombinant vascular cell adhesion mol.-1 (rVCAM-1) and the CS1
fragment of fibronectin, and after adhesion to these ligands, a
matrix-degrading metalloproteinase (MMP-2) was
induced and activated. The clones were also shown to
constitutively express the membrane-type matrix
metalloproteinase (MT1-MMP), an enzyme that
activates MMP-2. GM 6001 and UK-221, 316, inhibitors of
metalloproteinases, reduced \alpha 4 integrin
-mediated transmigration and EAE induction by C19 T-cell clones.
In addition, the authors studied a second EAE-inducing T-cell clone
, MM4, which constitutively expresses \alpha 4 integrin
and MMP-2. Engagement of \alpha 4 integrin
on the MM4 clone up-regulated the expression and activation of
MMP-2, without changing the expression of MT1-
MMP. MMP inhibitors also reduced transmigration of and
EAE induction by the MM4 T-cell clone. These studies
demonstrate directly that expression of \alpha 4
integrin by autoreactive T-cell clones is required for
adoptive transfer of EAE in this model. The authors also define a role
for \alpha 4 integrin in the disease process in
mediating the induction and coordinate activation of a matrix
metalloproteinase (MMP-2), which facilitates T-cell
transmigration.
alpha4 integrin matrix metalloproteinase T
cell autoimmune encephalomyelitis; multiple sclerosis T cell alpha4
integrin matrix metalloproteinase
Cell adhesion
   (T cell; \alpha 4 integrin induction and activation
   of matrix metalloproteinase-2 in mediating T-cell
   endothelial transmigration and pathogenesis of autoimmune
   encephalomyelitis in mouse)
Cell adhesion molecules
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
(Biological study); PROC (Process)
   (VCAM-1; \alpha 4 integrin induces T-cell adhesion
   to VCAM-1 in pathogenesis of autoimmune encephalomyelitis in mouse)
T cell (lymphocyte)
   (adhesion; \alpha 4 integrin induction and
   activation of matrix metalloproteinase-2 in
   mediating T-cell endothelial transmigration and pathogenesis of
   autoimmune encephalomyelitis in mouse)
Encephalomyelitis
   (autoimmune; \alpha 4 integrin induction and
   activation of matrix metalloproteinase-2 in
   mediating T-cell endothelial transmigration and pathogenesis of
   autoimmune encephalomyelitis in mouse)
Cell migration
   (leukocyte transendothelial; \alpha 4 integrin
   induction and activation of matrix metalloproteinase
   -2 in mediating T-cell endothelial transmigration and pathogenesis of
   autoimmune encephalomyelitis in mouse)
Leukocyte
   (transendothelial migration; \alpha 4 integrin
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induction and activation of matrix metalloproteinase -2 in mediating T-cell endothelial transmigration and pathogenesis of autoimmune encephalomyelitis in mouse) IT Fibronectins RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process) (α 4 integrin induces T-cell adhesion to fibronectin in pathogenesis of autoimmune encephalomyelitis in mouse) IT Disease models Mouse (α 4 integrin induction and activation of matrix metalloproteinase-2 in mediating T-cell endothelial transmigration and pathogenesis of autoimmune encephalomyelitis in mouse) ITMultiple sclerosis (α 4 integrin induction and activation of matrix metalloproteinase-2 in mediating T-cell endothelial transmigration and pathogenesis of autoimmune encephalomyelitis in mouse in relation to) IT Integrins RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study) (α 4; α 4 integrin induction and activation of matrix metalloproteinase-2 in mediating T-cell endothelial transmigration and pathogenesis of autoimmune encephalomyelitis in mouse) 124861-55-8, TIMP-2 161384-17-4, MT1-MMP IT RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence) (constitutive expression on α 4 integrin -expressing T-cells in relation to matrix metalloproteinase-2 activation and autoimmune encephalomyelitis pathogenesis in mouse) 146480-35-5, Matrix metalloproteinase-2 ITRL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study) (α 4 integrin induction and activation of matrix metalloproteinase-2 in mediating T-cell endothelial transmigration and pathogenesis of autoimmune encephalomyelitis in mouse) RE.CNT THERE ARE 64 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD 64 RE (1) Baker, D; J Immunol 1995, V155, P4046 HCAPLUS (2) Baron, J; J Exp Med 1993, V177, P57 HCAPLUS (3) Barten, D; J Neuroimmunol 1994, V51, P123 HCAPLUS (4) Ben-Nun, A; Eur J Immunol 1981, V11, P195 MEDLINE (5) Butler, G; J Biol Chem 1998, V273, P871 HCAPLUS (6) Cao, J; J Biol Chem 1995, V270, P801 HCAPLUS (7) Chandler, S; Biochem Biophys Res Commun 1996, V228, P421 HCAPLUS (8) Chandler, S; Neurosci Lett 1995, V201, P223 HCAPLUS (9) Chou, C; J Immunol 1983, V130, P2183 HCAPLUS (10) Encinas, J; J Immunol 1996, V157, P2186 MEDLINE (11) Gijbels, K; J Clin Invest 1994, V94, P2177 HCAPLUS (12) Glabinski, A; Int J Dev Neurosci 1995, V13, P153 HCAPLUS (13) Goetzl, E; J Immunol 1996, V156, P1 HCAPLUS (14) Greer, J; J Immunol 1996, V156, P371 HCAPLUS (15) Haas, T; J Biol Chem 1998, V273, P3604 HCAPLUS (16) Heber-Katz, E; Ann N Y Acad Sci 1995, V756, P283 HCAPLUS (17) Hewson, A; Inflamm Res 1995, V44, P345 HCAPLUS (18) Howard, L; Methods Enzymol 1995, V248, P388 HCAPLUS (19) Huhtala, P; J Cell Biol 1995, V129, P867 HCAPLUS (20) Kalman, B; J Neuroimmunol 1995, V61, P107 HCAPLUS (21) Karasuyama, H; Eur J Immunol 1988, V18, P97 HCAPLUS (22) Kennedy, M; J Immunol 1992, V149, P2496 HCAPLUS

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Stanton, Heather; Gavrilovic, Jelena; Atkinson, Susan J.; d'Ortho,

Marie-Pia; Yamada, Kenneth M.; Zardi, Luciano; Murphy, Gillian

14) to a 45 kDa form

ΑU

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School of Biological Sciences, University of East Anglia, Norwich, NR4
     7TJ, UK
SO
     Journal of Cell Science (1998), 111(18), 2789-2798
     CODEN: JNCSAI; ISSN: 0021-9533
PΒ
     Company of Biologists Ltd.
DT
     Journal
LΑ
     English
CC
     13-2 (Mammalian Biochemistry)
AΒ
     We have assessed the effect of fibronectin and laminin-1 on the expression
     of mols. involved in the activation pathway of MMP-2, a key
     proteinase in tissue remodeling. HT1080 fibrosarcoma cells
     cultured on fibronectin were shown to activate endogenous MMP-2,
     to a level comparable with that elicited by treatment with phorbol ester.
     In contrast, the MMP-2 expressed by HT1080 cells cultured on
     laminin-1 was mainly in the pro- (inactive form). Culture of the cells on
     peptide fragments of fibronectin derived from the central cell binding
     domain also promoted MMP-2 activation, indicating that signals
     via fibronectin binding to integrin receptors may be involved.
     HT1080 cells cultured on immobilized antibodies to the \alpha 5
     and \beta1 integrin subunits secreted levels of
     active MMP-2 similar to those observed for full length fibronectin,
     whereas cells cultured on an antibody to the \alpha 6
     integrin subunit secreted mainly proMMP-2. The data
     demonstrate that the activation of MMP-2 by HT1080 cells is
     regulated by the nature of the extracellular matrix, and that
     signals via the \alpha 5\beta1 integrin receptor may
     be involved in the fibronectin induced up-regulation of MMP-2
     activation. We then assessed the effect of fibronectin on the components
     of the putative MT1-MMP/TIMP-2 "receptor" complex
     implicated in MMP-2 activation. Levels of TIMP-2 protein
     expressed by HT1080 cells did not vary detectably between cells cultured
     on fibronectin or laminin-1. However, the expression of MT1-
     MMP protein was up-regulated when the cells were cultured on
     fibronectin, which could be attributed to an increase in levels of a
     truncated 45 kDa form. Parallel studies using gelatin zymog. demonstrated
     that the up-regulation of the production of the 45 kDa band was concomitant
     with MMP-2 activation. Inhibitor studies revealed that the
     truncation of MT1-MMP to a 45 kDa form is MMP
     mediated, although not inhibited by TIMP-1. In vitro, the 45 kDa form
     could be generated by cleavage of membrane-bound native
     MT1-MMP with several recombinant MMPs
     , including both active MT1-MMP and MMP-2.
     The implication that either MMP-2 or MT1-MMP
     can process MT1-MMP to 45 kDa, raises the possibility
     that truncation of MT1-MMP represents a
     self-regulatory end-point in the activation pathway of MMP-2.
ST
     fibronectin MMP2 matrix metalloproteinase activation
    MT1MMP
ΙT
    Laminins
     RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological
     study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (1; activation of ProMMP-2 by HT1080 fibrosarcoma cells is promoted by
        culture on fibronectin substrate and concomitant with an increase in
       processing of MT1-MMP to a 45 kDa form)
    Animal cell line
IT
        (HT-1080; activation of ProMMP-2 by HT1080 fibrosarcoma cells is
       promoted by culture on fibronectin substrate and concomitant with an
        increase in processing of MT1-MMP to a 45 kDa form)
IT
    Fibronectins
    RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological
    study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (activation of ProMMP-2 by HT1080 fibrosarcoma cells is promoted by
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culture on fibronectin substrate and concomitant with an increase in

processing of MT1-MMP to a 45 kDa form) IT Integrins RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process) (α 5.beta.1; activation of ProMMP-2 by HT1080 fibrosarcoma cells is promoted by culture on fibronectin substrate and concomitant with an increase in processing of MT1-MMP to a 45 kDa form) IT124861-55-8, TIMP-2 141907-41-7, Matrix metalloproteinase 146480-35-5, Gelatinase A 148969~98~6, ProMMP-2 161384-17-4, MT1-MMP RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process) (activation of ProMMP-2 by HT1080 fibrosarcoma cells is promoted by culture on fibronectin substrate and concomitant with an increase in processing of MT1-MMP to a 45 kDa form) RE.CNT THERE ARE 63 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD RE(1) Akiyama, S; Cancer Metast Rev 1995, V14, P173 HCAPLUS (2) Akiyama, S; J Cell Biol 1989, V109, P863 HCAPLUS (3) Allan, J; Biochem J 1995, V309, P299 HCAPLUS (4) Arner, E; Arthritis Rheum 1995, V38, P1304 HCAPLUS (5) Atkinson, S; J Biol Chem 1995, V270, P30479 HCAPLUS (6) Azzam, H; Cancer Res 1992, V52, P4540 HCAPLUS (7) Borsi, L; Anal Biochem 1986, V155, P335 HCAPLUS (8) Brooks, P; Cell 1996, V85, P683 HCAPLUS (9) Brooks, P; Cell 1998, V92, P391 HCAPLUS (10) Butler, G; J Biol Chem 1998, V273, P871 HCAPLUS (11) Chambers, A; J Nat Cancer Inst 1997, V89, P1260 HCAPLUS (12) Chintala, S; Cancer Lett 1996, V103, P201 HCAPLUS (13) Chomczynski, P; Anal Biochem 1987, V162, P156 HCAPLUS (14) Danen, E; J Biol Chem 1995, V270, P21612 HCAPLUS (15) d'Ortho, M; Eur J Biochem 1997, V250, P751 HCAPLUS (16) d'Ortho, M; FEBS Lett 1998, V421, P159 HCAPLUS (17) Fukai, F; Biochemistry 1995, V34, P11453 HCAPLUS (18) Gilles, C; Lab Invest 1997, V76, P651 HCAPLUS (19) Green, D; Endothelium 1994, V2, P191 (20) Greiling, D; J Cell Sci 1997, V110, P861 HCAPLUS (21) Haas, T; J Biol Chem 1998, V273, P3604 HCAPLUS (22) Heussen, C; Anal Biochem 1980, V102, P196 HCAPLUS (23) Huhtala, P; J Cell Biol 1995, V129, P867 HCAPLUS (24) Imai, K; Cancer Res 1996, V56, P2707 HCAPLUS (25) Knauper, V; J Biol Chem 1996, V271, P17124 MEDLINE (26) Kubota, S; Int J Cancer 1997, V70, P106 HCAPLUS (27) Laemmli, U; J Mol Biol 1973, V80, P575 HCAPLUS (28) Laflamme, S; J Cell Biol 1992, V117, P437 HCAPLUS (29) Langholz, O; J Cell Biol 1995, V131, P1903 HCAPLUS (30) Larjava, H; J Cell Physiol 1993, V157, P190 HCAPLUS (31) Lohi, J; Eur J Biochem 1996, V239, P239 HCAPLUS (32) Miyamoto, S; J Cell Biol 1995, V131, P791 HCAPLUS (33) Miyamoto, S; J Cell Biol 1996, V135, P1633 HCAPLUS (34) Mohri, H; J Invest Medicine 1996, V44, P429 MEDLINE (35) Murphy, G; Biochem J 1981, V195, P167 HCAPLUS (36) Murphy, G; Biochem J 1992, V283, P637 HCAPLUS (37) Murphy, G; Biochemistry 1991, V30, P8097 HCAPLUS (38) Murphy, G; J Biol Chem 1992, V267, P9612 HCAPLUS (39) Murphy, G; Matrix 1992, V1(suppl), P224 (40) Ohuchi, E; J Biol Chem 1997, V272, P2446 HCAPLUS (41) Paterson, H; Cell 1987, V51, P803 HCAPLUS (42) Pei, D; J Biol Chem 1996, V271, P9135 HCAPLUS (43) Plopper, G; Mol Biol Cell 1995, V6, P1349 HCAPLUS (44) Reich, R; Clin Exp Metast 1995, V13, P134 HCAPLUS (45) Riikonen, T; J Biol Chem 1995, V270, P13548 HCAPLUS

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     161384-17-4, MT1-MMP
     RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
     (Biological study); PROC (Process)
        (activation of ProMMP-2 by HT1080 fibrosarcoma cells is promoted by
        culture on fibronectin substrate and concomitant with an increase in
        processing of MT1-MMP to a 45 kDa form)
RN
     161384-17-4 HCAPLUS
     Proteinase, matrix metallo-, MT-MMP-1 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
CN
*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
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ΔN
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DN
     129:271934
    Entered STN: 01 Sep 1998
ED
    Remodeling of collagen {\tt matrix} by human tumor cells requires
ΤÍ
     activation and cell surface association of matrix
    metalloproteinase-2
    Deryugina, Elena I.; Bourdon, Mario A.; Reisfeld, Ralph A.; Strongin, Alex
ΑU
    La Jolla Institute for Experimental Medicine, La Jolla, CA, 92037, USA
CS
SO
    Cancer Research (1998), 58(16), 3743-3750
    CODEN: CNREA8; ISSN: 0008-5472
PB
    American Association for Cancer Research
DT
    Journal
LΑ
    English
CC
    6-1 (General Biochemistry)
    Section cross-reference(s): 14
    The authors assessed the functional significance of tumor cell-associated
AB
    matrix metalloproteinase (MMP) -2 in
    extracellular matrix remodeling compared with that of the soluble
    enzyme by evaluating the contraction of three-dimensional collagen
    lattices by human glioma U251.3 and fibrosarcoma HT-1080 cell lines. In
    this model, the constitutive synthesis and activation of the MMP
    -2 proenzyme were modulated by stable transfections of tumor cells with
    cDNA encoding membrane type 1-MMP (MT1-MMP).
    The efficiency of transfected cells in contracting collagen lattices was
    shown to be dependent on the MT1-MMP-mediated
    activation of MMP-2 accompanied by cell surface association of
    activated MMP-2, on the cell-matrix interactions
    controlled by collagen-specific integrins, and on the integrity
    of actin and microtubule cytoskeletons. Each one of these mechanisms was
    essential but was not sufficient by itself in accomplishing gel
    contraction by MT1-MMP-transfected cells. Both
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MMP-2 activation and gel contraction by transfected glioma cells were inhibited by tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase (TIMP)-2

and the recombinant COOH-terminal domain of MMP-2. However, the kinetics and mechanisms of their inhibitory effects were different, because TIMP-2 and the COOH-terminal domain of MMP-2 preferentially inhibited the MT1-MMP-dependent and autocatalytic steps of MMP-2 activation, resp. By contrast, TIMP-1, an efficient inhibitor of soluble MMP-2 activity, failed to affect gel contraction. In addition, soluble MMP-2 activated by either organomercurials or cells was not able to induce the contraction of collagen lattices when added to transfected cells. Therefore, soluble activated MMP-2, sensitive to TIMP-1 inhibition, does not mediate collagen gel contraction by tumor cells, whereas the activity of cell surface-associated MMP-2 plays a critical role in remodeling of the extracellular matrix in vitro. These mechanisms of functional and spatial regulation of MMP-2 may also be applicable to different aspects of tissue reorganization in vivo, including cell migration and invasion, angiogenesis, and wound healing.

ST extracellular matrix tumor remodeling matrix metalloproteinase

IT Cell membrane

(MMP-2 localization to; cell surfase-associated MMP-2 but not soluble enzyme contribute to cell-mediated remodeling of extracellular matrix)

IT Extracellular matrix

Neoplasm

(cell surfase-associated MMP-2 but not soluble enzyme contribute to cell-mediated remodeling of extracellular matrix)

IT Collagens, biological studies

RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)

(cell surfase-associated MMP-2 but not soluble enzyme contribute to cell-mediated remodeling of extracellular matrix)

IT Cytoskeleton

Microtubule

(necessity for actin and microtubule cytoskeleton integrity and integrins; cell surfase-associated MMP-2 but not soluble enzyme contribute to cell-mediated remodeling of extracellular matrix)

IT Integrins

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)

(necessity for actin and microtubule cytoskeleton integrity and integrins; cell surfase-associated MMP-2 but not soluble enzyme contribute to cell-mediated remodeling of extracellular matrix)

IT Actins

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (necessity for actin and microtubule cytoskeleton integrity and integrins; cell surfase-associated MMP-2 but not soluble enzyme contribute to cell-mediated remodeling of extracellular matrix)

IT 161384-17-4

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)

(activation by; cell surfase-associated MMP-2 but not soluble enzyme contribute to cell-mediated remodeling of extracellular matrix)

IT 146480-35-5, Matrix metalloproteinase-2

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BOC (Biological occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process) (cell surfase-associated MMP-2 but not soluble enzyme contribute to

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cell-mediated remodeling of extracellular matrix)
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     161384-17-4
     RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological
     process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);
     PROC (Process)
        (activation by; cell surfase-associated MMP-2 but not soluble
        enzyme contribute to cell-mediated remodeling of extracellular
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     Proteinase, matrix metallo-, MT-MMP-1 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
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    ANSWER 18 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
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     1997:725187 HCAPLUS
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    Entered STN: 17 Nov 1997
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Matrix metalloproteinase-2 activation modulates glioma

TΤ

cell migration Deryugina, Elena I.; Bourdon, Mario A.; Luo, Guang-Xiang; Reisfeld, Ralph ΑU A.; Strongin, Alex La Jolla Institute for Experimental Medicine, La Jolla, CA, USA CS SO Journal of Cell Science (1997), 110(19), 2473-2482 CODEN: JNCSAI; ISSN: 0021-9533 PB Company of Biologists DTJournal LA English CC 13-6 (Mammalian Biochemistry) Stable transfection of U251.3 glioma cells with cDNA encoding MT -MMP-1 resulted in increased cell surface expression of MT-MMP-1 and TIMP-2, constitutive activation of MMP-2 proenzyme and increased collagen degradation In tumor spheroid outgrowth assays, cell migration of MT-MMP-1 transfectants relative to control was enhanced on collagen and decreased on vitronectin and fibronectin. These effects were reversed by TIMP-2 and were not associated with any substantial changes in cell adhesion. Binding of U251.3 cells to the C-terminal domain of MMP-2 was specifically inhibited by anti- α v β 3 integrin blocking antibody indicating that MMP-2 interacts with . ${\tt alpha.v}{\beta}{\tt 3}$ through the enzyme's C-terminal portion at or near the integrin's matrix adhesion sites. We propose that these mechanisms could govern directed matrix degradation in the tumor cells' microenvironment by sequestration of active MMP-2 on the cell surface. Our data suggest that activation of MMP-2 and its proteolytic activity localized to the cell surface could differentially modulate tumor cell migration in response to particular matrix proteins by altering both composition of the extracellular matrix and expression of adhesion receptors on the cell surface. STmatrix metalloproteinase 2 activation cell migration; MMP2 MTMMP1 extracellular matrix integrin glioma ΙT Decomposition (MT-MMP-1 transfected glioma cells activate MMP-2 proenzyme and increase collagen degrdn) ΤТ Extracellular matrix (activation of MMP-2 proenzyme and accumulation of activated MMP-2 modulate glioma cell migration in response to extra cellular matrix components) TT Tenascins RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (activation of MMP-2 proenzyme and accumulation of activated MMP-2 modulate glioma cell migration in response to extra cellular **matrix** components) IT Fibronectins RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process) (activation of MMP-2 proenzyme and accumulation of activated MMP-2 modulate glioma cell migration in response to extra cellular matrix components) Vitronectin IΤ RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process) (activation of MMP-2 proenzyme and accumulation of activated MMP-2 modulate glioma cell migration in response to extra cellular **matrix** components) ТТ Cell adhesion (binding of glioma cells to C-terminal domain of MMP-2 in relation to integrin α V β 3) TΤ Neuroglia (glioma; matrix metalloproteinase-2 activation modulates glioma cell migration)

IΤ Cell migration (matrix metalloproteinase-2 activation modulates glioma cell migration) IT Collagens, biological studies RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process) (type I; MT-MMP-1 transfected glioma cells activate MMP-2 proenzyme and increase collagen degrdn) IT Integrins RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process) (α v.beta.3; cell surface expression of integrin α V.beta.3 in MT-MMP-1 transfected glioma cells) IT 124861-55-8, TIMP-2 **161384-17-4**, **MT MMP**-1 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process) (MT MMP-1/TIMP-2 regulated matrix metalloproteinase-2 activation affects glioma cell migration) IT 146480-35-5, Matrix metalloproteinase-2 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process) (matrix metalloproteinase-2 activation modulates glioma cell migration) THERE ARE 43 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD RE.CNT 43 (1) Ailenberg, M; Biochem J 1996, V313, P879 HCAPLUS (2) Aimes, R; J Biol Chem 1995, V270, P5872 HCAPLUS (3) Ashkenas, J; Integrins, Molecular and Biological Responce to the Extracellular Matrix 1994, P79 HCAPLUS (4) Aznavoorian, S; Cancer 1993, V71, P1368 HCAPLUS (5) Behrendtsen, O; Dev Dynam 1997, V208, P255 HCAPLUS (6) Birkedal-Hansen, H; Crit Rev Oral Biol Med 1993, V4, P197 MEDLINE (7) Brooks, P; Cell 1996, V85, P683 HCAPLUS (8) Chintala, S; Cancer Lett 1996, V103, P201 HCAPLUS (9) Corcoran, M; J Biol Chem 1995, V270, P13453 HCAPLUS (10) Coussens, L; Chem Biol 1996, V3, P895 HCAPLUS (11) Deryugina, E; Anticancer Res, in press 1997, V17 HCAPLUS (12) Deryugina, E; Hybridoma 1996, V15, P279 HCAPLUS (13) Deryugina, E; J Cell Sci 1996, V109, P643 HCAPLUS (14) Dimilla, P; J Cell Biol 1993, V122, P729 HCAPLUS (15) Friedlander, D; Cancer Res 1996, V56, P1939 HCAPLUS (16) Goldberg, G; Proc Nat Acad Sci USA 1989, V86, P8207 HCAPLUS (17) Greene, J; J Biol Chem 1996, V271, P30375 HCAPLUS (18) Howard, E; J Biol Chem 1991, V266, P13070 HCAPLUS (19) Huhtala, P; J Cell Biol 1995, V129, P867 HCAPLUS (20) Imai, K; Cancer Res 1996, V56, P2707 HCAPLUS (21) Montgomery, A; Cancer Res 1994, V54, P5467 HCAPLUS (22) Murphy, A; J Cell Physiol 1993, V157, P351 HCAPLUS (23) Murphy, G; Biochem J 1992, V283, P637 HCAPLUS (24) Nakano, A; J Neurosurg 1995, V83, P298 MEDLINE (25) Okada, A; Proc Nat Acad Sci USA 1995, V92, P2730 HCAPLUS (26) Pei, D; J Biol Chem 1996, V271, P9135 HCAPLUS (27) Rao, J; J Neurooncol 1993, V18, P129 (28) Ray, J; Annu NY Acad Sci 1994, V732, P233 HCAPLUS (29) Ray, J; EMBO J 1995, V14, P908 HCAPLUS (30) Riikonen, T; J Biol Chem 1995, V270, P13548 HCAPLUS (31) Ruoslahti, E; Meth Enzymol 1982, V82, P803 HCAPLUS (32) Salonen, E; FEBS Lett 1996, V393, P216 HCAPLUS (33) Sato, H; Nature 1994, V370, P61 HCAPLUS

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- IT 161384-17-4, MT MMP-1

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)

(MT MMP-1/TIMP-2 regulated matrix

metalloproteinase-2 activation affects glioma cell migration)

- RN 161384-17-4 HCAPLUS
- CN Proteinase, matrix metallo-, MT-MMP-1 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
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- L64 ANSWER 1 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
- AN 2002:260892 BIOSIS
- DN PREV200200260892
- TI Expression of **integrins** and MMPs during alkaline-burn-induced corneal angiogenesis.
- AU Zhang, Heying; Li, Chen; Baciu, Peter C. [Reprint author]
- CS Allergan, Inc., 2525 Dupont Drive, Irvine, CA, 92612, USA baciu peter@allergan.com
- SO IOVS, (April, 2002) Vol. 43, No. 4, pp. 955-962. print.
- DT Article
- LA English
- ED Entered STN: 24 Apr 2002
 - Last Updated on STN: 24 Apr 2002
- PURPOSE: To determine in a corneal alkaline burn model of angiogenesis whether the expression of integrins and MMPs is consistent with a VEGF-induced angiogenic response. METHODS: Neovascularization in female Sprague-Dawley rats was induced by alkaline cauterization of the central cornea. RT-PCR for integrins alpha1, alpha2, beta3, and beta5; the endothelial marker CD31; and metalloproteinases MMP -2 and MT1-MMP was performed on naive corneas and on cauterized corneas 72 and 288 hours after cautery. Analyses of protein and MMP expression were conducted on naive corneas and on cauterized corneas 24, 72, 120, and 168 hours after cautery by immunofluorescence microscopy and gelatin zymography. RESULTS: RT-PCR indicated a
 - correlation between the induced angiogenic response and the expression of alphal and beta3 **integrin** subunits and **MT1-MMP**. Immunohistochemical analysis indicated that alpha1, alpha2, alpha5, and

beta5 integrins and MMP-2 and MT1-MMP were expressed on the newly developing vasculature. integrin was preferentially expressed on platelets. CONCLUSIONS: Integrin expression during neovascularization of rat corneas in response to alkaline injury correlates with an angiogenic response that uses the VEGF/alphavbeta5 pathway. MMP-2 and MT1-MMP, but not MMP-9, are expressed in a pattern consistent with their involvement in the angiogenic response. CC Biochemistry studies - General 10060 Enzymes - General and comparative studies: coenzymes Sense organs - Physiology and biochemistry IT Major Concepts Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Sense Organs (Sensory Reception) Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms IT cornea: sensory system Chemicals & Biochemicals IT CD31; alkaline; alpha-1 integrin; alpha-2 integrin; beta-3 integrin; beta-5 integrin; matrix metalloproteinases Miscellaneous Descriptors TТ corneal angiogenesis: alkaline-burn-induced; neovascularization ORGN Classifier Muridae 86375 Super Taxa Rodentia; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia Organism Name Sprague-Dawley rat: animal model, female Taxa Notes Animals, Chordates, Mammals, Nonhuman Vertebrates, Nonhuman Mammals, Rodents, Vertebrates 141907-41-7 (matrix metalloproteinases) RNL64 ANSWER 2 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN 2001:287268 BIOSIS ANDN PREV200100287268 Analysis of integrin expression during corneal TΤ neovascularization. Baciu, P. C. [Reprint author]; Zhang, H. [Reprint ΑU author] Dept Biology, Allergan Inc., Irvine, CA, 92612, USA CS IOVS, (March 15, 2001) Vol. 42, No. 4, pp. S94. print. SO Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology. Fort Lauderdale, Florida, USA. April 29-May 04, 2001. Conference; (Meeting) DΤ Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract) LAEnglish Entered STN: 13 Jun 2001 ED Last Updated on STN: 19 Feb 2002 Cardiovascular system - Physiology and biochemistry CC General biology - Symposia, transactions and proceedings Cytology - Animal 02506 Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids Enzymes - General and comparative studies: coenzymes Endocrine - General 17002 Sense organs - Physiology and biochemistry Sense organs - Pathology 20006 Major Concepts ΙT Enzymology (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Sense Organs (Sensory Reception); Cardiovascular System (Transport and Circulation) Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms IT cornea: sensory system, central area; corneal epithelial cell: sensory system; corneal vasculature: circulatory system, sensory system,

development; inflammatory cell, invasion

ITDiseases corneal alkaline burn: eye disease, injury Chemicals & Biochemicals ITCD31: endothelial marker, expression; MT1-matrix metalloproteinase: expression, protein levels; VEGF [vascular endothelial growth factor]; alpha 1 integrin: expression, protein levels; alpha 2 integrin: expression, protein levels; beta 3 integrin: expression, protein levels; beta 5 integrin: expression, protein levels; collagen type IV: extracellular matrix protein; fibronectin: extracellular matrix protein; laminin: extracellular matrix protein; matrix metalloproteinase-2: expression, integrin; matrix metalloproteinase-9: expression, integrin Miscellaneous Descriptors TT corneal neovascularization: alkali burn-induced, vascular endothelial growth factor-induced; Meeting Abstract ORGN Classifier Muridae 86375 Super Taxa Rodentia; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia Organism Name Sprague-Dawley rat: animal model, female Taxa Notes Animals, Chordates, Mammals, Nonhuman Vertebrates, Nonhuman Mammals, Rodents, Vertebrates 146480-35-5 (matrix metalloproteinase-2) RN146480-36-6 (matrix metalloproteinase-9) 127464-60-2 (VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL GROWTH FACTOR) => => fil wpix FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 14:18:54 ON 08 JUN 2004 COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 THOMSON DERWENT <20040603/UP> FILE LAST UPDATED: 3 JUN 2004 <200435/DW> MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE: 200435 DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE >>> FOR A COPY OF THE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX STN USER GUIDE, PLEASE VISIT: http://www.stn-international.de/training center/patents/stn guide.pdf <<< >>> FOR DETAILS OF THE PATENTS COVERED IN CURRENT UPDATES, SEE http://thomsonderwent.com/coverage/latestupdates/ <<< >>> FOR INFORMATION ON ALL DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX USER GUIDES, PLEASE VISIT: http://thomsonderwent.com/support/userguides/ <<< >>> NEW! FAST-ALERTING ACCESS TO NEWLY-PUBLISHED PATENT DOCUMENTATION NOW AVAILABLE IN DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX FIRST VIEW - FILE WPIFV. FREE CONNECT HOUR UNTIL 1 MAY 2004. FOR FURTHER DETAILS: http://www.thomsonderwent.com/dwpifv <<< >>> NEW! IMPROVE YOUR LITIGATION CHECKING AND INFRINGEMENT MONITORING WITH LITALERT. FIRST ACCESS TO RECORDS OF IP LAWSUITS FILED IN THE 94 US DISTRICT COURTS SINCE 1973. FOR FURTHER DETAILS: http://www.thomsonscientific.com/litalert >>> THE DISPLAY LAYOUT HAS BEEN CHANGED TO ACCOMODATE THE NEW FORMAT GERMAN PATENT APPLICATION AND PUBLICATION

NUMBERS. SEE ALSO:

http://www.stn-international.de/archive/stnews/news0104.pdf <<

>>> SINCE THE FILE HAD NOT BEEN UPDATED BETWEEN APRIL 12-16
THERE WAS NO WEEKLY SDI RUN <><

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L74 ANSWER 1 OF 4 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2004-316460 [29] WPIX

DNC C2004-120061

TI New peptides that regulate the degradation of type II collagen, useful for diagnosing and treating for e.g. osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, post-traumatic osteoarthritis, idiopathic osteoarthritis or eye diseases.

DC B04 D16

IN POOLE, A R

PA (SHRI-N) SHRINERS HOSPITALS FOR CHILDREN

CYC 106

PI WO 2004031206 A2 20040415 (200429)* EN 74 C07K000-00

RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

ADT WO 2004031206 A2 WO 2003-US30744 20030930

PRAI US 2002-414332P 20020930

IC ICM C07K000-00

AB WO2004031206 A UPAB: 20040505

NOVELTY - An isolated or purified peptide comprising a fully defined amino acid sequence of CB12, CB12-I, CB12-II, CB12-III, CB12-IV, Pro6, Pro15, Pro18 or Pro21, or its fragment, conservatively substituted variant, mimetic, inhibitor or homologue, is new. The peptide alters the rate of degradation of type II collagen or the rate of chondrocyte hypertrophy.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (1) a peptide dimer or trimer consisting of 2 or 3 peptides, respectively, where each peptide is selected from the peptides cited above;
- (2) a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutical carrier and at least one of the peptide inhibitors cited above;
 - (3) a method of regulating collagen turnover;
- (4) a method of identifying a peptide mimetic of a peptide fragment of collagen capable of decreasing the degradation of the collagen in a biological sample;
- (5) an isolated or purified antibody that specifically binds to an epitope of the peptide or its antigenic fragment;
- (6) a method of diagnosing a disease selected from osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, post-traumatic osteoarthritis, idiopathic osteoarthritis and eye disease;
 - (7) a method of inhibiting chondrocyte hypertrophy in a subject; and
- (8) a method of screening for a compound capable of inhibiting collagen breakdown.

ACTIVITY - Osteopathic; Antiarthritic; Antirheumatic; Ophthalmological. No biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Gene therapy.

USE - The pharmaceutical composition is useful for reducing collagen matrix turnover in mammals, particularly humans, or for reducing degradation of one or more collagen proteins. The antibody is used to inhibit the activity of the peptide, to identify inhibitors of the generation of the peptide, or to identify a subject at risk for rapid or slow progression of a disease responding to therapy designed to arrest cartilage degradation or at risk for a disease by showing of early

pre-clinical changes prior to clinical presentation of the disease, where the disease is selected from osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, post-traumatic osteoarthritis, idiopathic osteoarthritis and eye disease. In addition, the antibody is used to detect the release of type II collagen degradation products in body fluids, e.g. tissue extracts, serum, synovial fluid or urine (all claimed). The composition and methods may be used for diagnosing and treating such diseases. Dwq.0/12

FS CPI

FΑ AB; DCN

MC CPI: B04-B04B1; B04-B04D4; B04-C01A; B04-G01; B04-N02A; B12-K04A ; B12-K04E; B14-C09A; B14-C09B; B14-L06; B14-N01; B14-N03; B14-S03; D05-C11; D05-H09; D05-H11; D05-H17A6

TECH UPTX: 20040505

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Peptide: The peptide or its fragment is further modified by hydroxylation. The asterisk in the peptide sequence denotes sites of hydroxylation. The peptide or its fragment is hydroxylated at one or more of the proline or lysine residues of the peptide. It is hydroxylated at proline or lysine residues located within the sequence Gly-X-Pro or Gly-X-Lys, where X indicates any amino acid, and where 1-5 acids of the peptide sequence have been replaced using conservative substitutions. The peptide homologue is at least 80% homologous to the peptide. The peptide dimer or trimer is a homodimer or heterodimer, or a homotrimer or heterotrimer. Preferred Antibody: The antibody is a monoclonal or a polyclonal antibody. Preferred Method: Regulating collagen turnover comprises administering to a subject an amount of the pharmaceutical composition cited above. Identifying a peptide mimetic of a peptide fragment of collagen capable of decreasing the degradation of the collagen in a biological sample comprises screening peptide fragments of collagen, and its variants, for the ability of the peptide fragments to bind preferentially to a specific receptor of the naturally produced peptide fragments but has a lesser

are anti-integrin receptors. The activation of the matrix degradation pathway induces the expression of genes selected from COLX, MMP-9, TGF-B1, IHH, MMP-13, CBFA1, SOX 9, bFGF, pTHrP,

ability to activate the matrix degradation pathway. The specific receptors

caspase-3, MT1-MMP, IL-1B and MMP-I. The

biological sample is a biological fluid selected from tissue extracts, synovial fluid, serum and urine. Diagnosing the diseases cited above comprises contacting a sample with the antibody mentioned above. Inhibiting chondrocyte hypertrophy in a subject comprises administering to the subject a pharmaceutical amount of the above antibody, where the hypertrophy is inhibited. Screening for a compound capable of inhibiting collagen breakdown comprises incubating the test compound in vitro with an extract containing collagen, adding a compound known to increase degradation of collagen, and selecting the compound capable of decreasing the degradation of collagen as compared with the known compound alone. Preparation: The peptide was prepared using standard isolation or purification techniques.

ABEX

UPTX: 20040505

ADMINISTRATION - Administration is parenteral (e.g. intravenous, subcutaneous, intraperitoneal or intramuscular). No dosage given.

EXAMPLE - No relevant example given.

L74 ANSWER 2 OF 4 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

2003-058512 [05] WPIX AN

DNC C2003-015007

Screening for agents which inhibit angiogenesis, used for treating cancer, TΤ macular degeneration and retinopathies, comprises screening for agents which inhibit activation of integrin alpha subunit by metalloprotease MT1-MMP.

DC B04 D16

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BACIU, P C; MANUEL, V M; ZHANG, H
IN
     (BACI-I) BACIU P C; (MANU-I) MANUEL V M; (ZHAN-I) ZHANG H; (ALLR) ALLERGAN
PΑ
     INC
CYC
    101
ΡI
    WO 2002081627
                     A2 20021017 (200305)* EN
                                                24
                                                      C12N000-00
        RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
            NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
         W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK
            DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
            KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT
            RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW
                    A1 20030911 (200367)
    US 2003171271
                                                      G01N033-574
                     A2 20040303 (200417)
                                           EN
                                                      G01N033-543
    EP 1393075
        R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT
            RO SE SI TR
                    A1 20021021 (200433)
    AU 2002307096
                                                       C12N000-00
ADT WO 2002081627 A2 WO 2002-US10501 20020403; US 2003171271 A1
    Provisional US 2001-281512P 20010404, US 2002-115718 20020403; EP
    1393075 A2 EP 2002-763922 20020403, WO 2002-US10501 20020403; AU
    2002307096 A1 AU 2002-307096 20020403
   EP 1393075 A2 Based on WO 2002081627; AU 2002307096 A1 Based on WO
    2002081627
PRAI US 2001-281512P
                          20010404; US 2002-115718
    20020403
    ICM C12N000-00; G01N033-543; G01N033-574
TC
    ICS A61K038-16; A61K039-00; A61K039-395; C12Q001-37; G01N001-30
    WO 200281627 A UPAB: 20030121
AB
    NOVELTY - Screening for agents which inhibit an angiogenic response
    comprises:
          (a) contacting an inactive pro form or convertase-activated form of
     an integrin alpha subunit, metalloprotease MT1
     -MMP and a candidate agent, under conditions which promote
     increased activation of the integrin subunit; and
          (b) correlating inhibition of increased activation with ability of
     the agent to inhibit angiogenesis.
          DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the
     following:
          (1) treating a patient suffering from a pathological condition in
    which angiogenesis is partially a causative or perpetuating factor,
     comprising administering an agent capable of inhibiting an increase in
     activation of an inactive pro form or convertase-activated form of an
     integrin alpha subunit by MT1-MMP
    metalloprotease;
          (2) treating a patient suffering from a pathological condition in
     which angiogenesis is partially a causative or perpetuating factor,
     comprising administering an agent that specifically inhibits activation of
     a pro form of integrin alpha subunit alpha 3, alpha 4, alpha 5,
     alpha 5, alpha 7, alpha 8, alpha 9, alpha 2b, alpha E or more preferably
     alpha V.
          ACTIVITY - Cytostatic; Ophthalmological; Circulatory.
          MECHANISM OF ACTION - Antiangiogenic; Activation of a pro form of an
     integrin alpha subunit inhibitor; MT1-MMP
     metalloprotease inhibitor. No biological data is given.
          \ensuremath{\mathtt{USE}} - The method is used to screen for agents which inhibit an
     angiogenic response, and the agents are used in the treatment of
     associated diseases (claimed) including cancer, macular degeneration and
     retinopathies (disclosed).
    Dwg.0/9
FS
    CPI
FΑ
     AB; DCN
MC
     CPI: B04-E12; B04-F0100E; B04-H21; B04-H2100E;
          B04-L05C; B04-L05C0E; B11-C08D1; B11-C08D2; B12-K04E;
```

B14-D07C; B14-F02; B14-F02F2; B14-H01; B14-N03;

D05-H09

TECH

UPTX: 20030121

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Method: Correlation is accomplished by observing a difference in migration of the activated form versus the inactive form in electrophoresis or chromatography. Alternatively correlation is achieved using a reporter gene and detection of the presence or absence of reporter gene product indicates inhibition of an increase in alpha subunit activation. Preferably the MMT1-MMP and pro form of the integrin alpha subunit are recombinantly expressed within the same cell and the agent is contacted within the cell. Activation of the alpha subunit is accomplished by cleavage of the proform or a change in glycosylation.

ABEX

UPTX: 20030121

ADMINISTRATION - Administration is by injection directly into a tumor or joint, by intraocular implant, or by direct injection into the eye. No specific dosage is given.

EXAMPLE - None given.

L74 ANSWER 3 OF 4 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2002-171995 [22] WPIX

DNC C2002-053302

TI Identifying alpha v-beta 3 **integrin** inhibitor or enhancer, comprises contacting superactivated alpha v-beta 3 **integrin** with one or more molecules and determining reduced or enhanced **integrin** activity.

DC B04 D16

IN DERYUGINA, E I; STRONGIN, A Y

PA (DERY-I) DERYUGINA E I; (STRO-I) STRONGIN A Y; (BURN-N) BURNHAM INST

CYC 96

PI WO 2002008280 A2 20020131 (200222)* EN 84 C07K014-47

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

US 2002025510 A1 20020228 (200222) C12Q001-00 <

AU 2001082977 A 20020205 (200236)

C07K014-47

ADT WO 2002008280 A2 WO 2001-US23514 20010726; US 2002025510 A1 Provisional US 2000-220706P 20000726, US 2001-916658 20010726; AU 2001082977 A AU 2001-82977 20010726

FDT AU 2001082977 A Based on WO 2002008280

PRAI US 2000-220706P 20000726; US 2001-916658 20010726

IC ICM C07K014-47; C12Q001-00

ICS C12N009-64; C12Q001-68

AB WO 200208280 A UPAB: 20020409

NOVELTY - Identifying an inhibitor or enhancer of alpha v beta 3 activity comprising contacting superactivated alpha v beta 3 **integrin** with one or more molecules, assaying alpha v beta 3 activity, where reduced or enhanced alpha v beta 3 activity identifies an alpha v beta 3 inhibitor and enhancer, respectively, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a superactivated beta 3 variant, comprising substantially the amino acid sequence of a beta 3 subunit with a threonine analog at position 69 and a glutamine analog at the position 70, where when expressed together with an alpha v subunit, the beta 3 variant forms superactivated alpha v beta 3 integrin in the absence of membrane type-1 (MT1)-matrix metalloproteinase (MMP).

ACTIVITY - Cytostatic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - alpha v- beta 3 **integrin** antagonist; alpha v- beta 3 **integrin** agonist. Experimental protocols were described but no results were given.

FS

FΑ

MC

AN

TI

DC

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PΑ

PΙ

CYC

ADT

USE - The method is useful for identifying alpha v beta 3 inhibitors or enhancers which can be used in molecular medicine, anti-cancer and tissue regeneration therapeutics. Dwg.0/13 CPI AB; DCN CPI: B04-C01G; B04-F02A; B04-G01; B04-N02A; B04-N06; B11-C08E; B12-K04A; B12-K04E; B14-H01; D05-H09; D05-H11; D05-H14B2 TECH UPTX: 20020409 TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Method: The alpha-v-beta-3 integrin activity is either reduced or enhanced. The superactivated alpha-v-beta-3 integrin is expressed on a cell, which is a tumor cell or an immortalized cell, preferably an MCF-7 (undefined) breast carcinoma cell. The cell is transfected with a beta-3 encoding nucleic acid molecule and an MT1-MMP encoding nucleic acid molecule, where beta-3 has a fully defined sequence of 788 amino acids as given in the specification, and the MT1-MMP has a fully defined 582 amino acid sequence as given in the specification. The cell may alternatively be transfected with a nucleic acid molecule encoding a superactivated beta-3 variant having a fully defined 788 amino acid sequence as given in the specification. The alpha-v-beta-3 integrin activity is cell adhesion activity selected from a vitronectin-binding activity, a fibronectin-binding activity, or adhesion to a function blocking alpha-v-beta-3-specific antibody. Preferred Variant: The superactivated beta-3 variant comprises a threonine at position 69 and a glutamine at position 70, and has a fully defined sequence of 788 amino acids as given in the specification. ANSWER 4 OF 4 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN L74 2001-656962 [75] WPIX DNC C2001-193302 New antibodies useful for treating growth and proliferative disorders involving angiogenesis such as cancer and tumor, comprise antibodies specific to the epitope of dipeptidyl peptidase IV. B04 D16 CHEN, W (UYNY) UNIV NEW YORK STATE RES FOUND; (CHEN-I) CHEN W; (UYNY) UNIV NEW YORK STATE 96 A2 20011011 (200175) * EN WO 2001074299 77 A61K000-00 RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW AU 2001056975 A 20011015 (200209) A61K000-00 A1 20020919 (200264) US 2002132979 C07K001-00 US 6573096 B1 20030603 (200339) C12N005-00 JP 2004500116 W 20040108 (200410) 116 C12N015-02 A2 20040421 (200427) EN EP 1408908 A61K006-00 R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR WO 2001074299 A2 WO 2001-US10735 20010330; AU 2001056975 A AU 2001-56975 20010330; US 2002132979 Al Provisional US 2000-193987P 20000401, CIP of US 2000-541785 20000403, US 2001-823277 20010330; US 6573096 B1 Provisional US 2000-193987P 20000401, US 2000-541785 20000403; JP 2004500116 W JP 2001-572045 20010330, WO 2001-US10735 20010330; EP 1408908 A2 EP 2001-930438 20010330, WO 2001-US10735 20010330

FDT AU 2001056975 A Based on WO 2001074299; JP 2004500116 W Based on WO

2001074299; EP 1408908 A2 Based on WO 2001074299

PRAI US 2000-541785 20000403; US 2000-193987P 20000401; US 2001-823277 20010330

IC ICM A61K000-00; A61K006-00; C07K001-00; C12N005-00; C12N015-02 ICS A61K039-395; A61K045-00; A61P003-10; A61P009-00; A61P009-10; A61P009-14; A61P017-02; A61P035-04; A61P043-00; C07K014-00; C07K016-40; C07K017-00; C07K019-00; C12N005-10

AB WO 200174299 A UPAB: 20021031

NOVELTY - A monospecific antibody (I) which specifically binds an epitope of a mammalian serine integral membrane protease, dipeptidyl peptidase IV (DPPIV) (also known as CD26), is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (1) a bispecific antibody (II) with binding specificity for a first epitope and a second epitope, where the first epitope is the epitope bound by (I);
- (2) an immunoconjugate (III) comprising (I) or (II) joined to a therapeutic agent;
- (3) a pharmaceutical composition (IV) for inhibiting angiogenesis comprising (I), (II) or (III) and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier;
 - (4) a continuous cell line (V) producing (I); and
- (5) stimulating (M1) angiogenesis in a mammal suffering from disease or disorder that may be remedied by an increased blood supply, comprising administering DPPIV modulator, where the blood supply to the affected tissue is increased.

ACTIVITY - Antitumor; Cytostatic; Cardiant; Antidiabetic; Antiulcer; Ophthalmological; Vulnerary. Human breast carcinoma cell line MDA-MB-436 (seprase+DPPIV) and human malignant melanoma cell line LOX (seprase+DPPIV-) were transformed with a retrovirus vector for lacZ tag as described Kern et al., 1994 and 0.5 multiply 106 of these cells were subcutaneously injected into 6-8 week-old female athymic mice. Antibodies or inhibitors were subcutaneously co-inoculated orthotopically with human cancer cells (seprase+DPPIV+ and seprase+DPPIV-), followed by intravenous injection into the tail vein with 250 mu g of the mAb E19, E26 or E3 (anti-DPPIV). Mice were maintained for 2-3 months or until primary tumor reaching 2 cm in diameter, after which the primary tumor and selected organs (lung and liver) were assayed for beta -galactosidase activity. The morphological examination of the established tumors and lung metastases revealed that invasion and metastasis of human cancer cells into mouse tissue had occurred.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Angiogenesis inhibitor; DPPIV modulator (stimulator) (claimed); seprase-DPPIV antagonist. No biological data was provided.

USE - (I), (II), (III) or (IV) is useful for treating a patient suffering from a growth or proliferative disorder involving angiogenesis, preferably in combination with chemotherapy regimen (claimed). (I) is useful for inhibiting (M2) cancer invasion and angiogenesis in a solid tumor which is metastasized in a patient preferably human where cells of normal tissues do not express levels of DPPIV-seprase complex detected by immunohistochemistry. The method comprises administering a composition comprising (I) to the patient where DPPIV-seprase complex expressed on surface of vascular endothelial cells and invading cancer cells involved in the cancer invasion and angiogenesis, is contacted by (I) which inhibits binding of collagen to the complex, resulting in inhibition of cancer invasion and limiting the blood supply to the tissue of the solid tumor. The method is conducted preferably in conjugation with chemotherapy or with administration of a cytotoxin conjugate (claimed). (M1) is useful for stimulating angiogenesis in a mammal suffering from disease or disorder such as cardiovascular disease, a diabetic ulcer, retinopathy or a non-healing wound, that may be remedied by an increased blood supply (claimed).

Dwg.0/9

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: B04-F05; B04-G03; B04-G21; B04-G22; B04-L01; B04-L05C; B14-E08; B14-F01; B14-F02; B14-H01; B14-N03; B14-N17B; B14-S04; D05-C03C; D05-H11A; D05-H14B2; D05-H17C1

TECH UPTX: 20011220

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Antibody: (I) is preferably monoclonal or polyclonal. (I) preferably inhibits angiogenesis, where (I) is an antibody or antibody binding fragment that specifically binds to epitope bound by either of anti-DPPIV antibodies E19 or E26, where antigen binding fragment is from F(ab')2, F(ab') and Fv. The mammalian DPPIV is preferably human DPPIV. (I) is preferably a chimeric antibody which is humanized. The second epitope of (II) is an epitope of seprase, MT1-MMP, MMP-2 or an alpha(3)beta(1)-

integrin. Preferred Immunoconjugate: (I) comprised in (III) is preferably monoclonal single chain antibody which includes antibody E19 and E26, and therefore (III) is specific to epitope bound by the antibodies. The therapeutic agent is an anti-tumor drug, a cytotoxin, a radioactive agent, a photosensitizer, a second antibody or an enzyme. Preferred Cell Line: In (V), (I) specifically binds to the epitope recognized by monoclonal antibody E3 or F4, which is E19 or E26.

ABEX

UPTX: 20011220

WIDER DISCLOSURE - Disclosed as new are the following:
(A) a membrane protease complex, consisting of two homodimers of seprase and DPPIV, initially obtained from human placental capillary endothelial membranes; and

(B) inhibiting capillary sprouting in human cancer.

SPECIFIC ANTIBODIES - Monoclonal antibody of DPPIV is an IgG.2a (claimed).

SPECIFIC HYBRIDOMAS - (V) is E19 hybridoma or E26 hybridoma (claimed).

ADMINISTRATION - Administration of (I) in (M2) is through intravenous, transdermal, intramuscular, oral routes. Dosage of in (M2) is $0.1-300 \, \text{mg/kg}$ (claimed).

EXAMPLE - The seprase-DPPIV complex had been isolated from human placenta, and antibodies were produced as described Pineiro-Sanchez et al., 1997. The monoclonal antibodies E26, E19, E3 and F4 reacted with DPPIV of the seprase-DPPIV complex, and are not immunoreactive with the seprase subunit or with serine integral membrane proteinases (SIMPs). The antibodies produced were further characterized and were found to have following characteristics: (i) the antibodies specifically bind to the invadopodia of invasive cells grown in collagen or on fibronectin films. (ii) the antibodies antibody fragments fail to react with non-invasive human carcinoma cells grown in collagen or on fibronectin films. (iii) the antibodies antibody fragments bind weakly to differentiated human endothelial cells in collagen or matrix gels and more strongly to sprouting human endothelial cells in collagen or matrix cells, (iv) the antibodies antibody fragments bind weakly with connective tissue cells and more strongly with these induced by wounding, (v) the antibodies antibody fragments block the interaction of collagen matrix with reactive human cells and inhibit the collagen degradation by such cells and (vi) the antibodies or antibody fragments react readily with the catalytic or substrate binding domains of DPPIV and of the seprase-DPPIV complex.

=> d his

L1

L2

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:18:39 ON 08 JUN 2004) SET COST OFF

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:19:06 ON 08 JUN 2004
772 S (MMP OR ?METALLOPROTEINASE? OR ?METALLOPROTEASE?)(S)(MT1 OR M
551 S ?METALLO?(S)(?PROTEINASE? OR ?PROTEASE?)(S)(MT1 OR MT 1)

L3 772 S L1, L2 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:20:12 ON 08 JUN 2004 1 S 161384-17-4 L4FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:20:34 ON 08 JUN 2004 L5 951 S L4 997 S MT MMP1 OR MT1 MMP OR MMP 14 OR MATRIX() (METALLOPROTEASE OR M L6 L7 313 S MEMBRANE TYPE 1 MATRIX () (METALLOPROTEASE OR METALLOPROTEINAS L8103 S MEMBRANE TYPE MATRIX () (METALLOPROTEASE OR METALLOPROTEINASE) Ь9 1129 S L3, L5-L8 63 S MATRIX (L) METALLO (L) (PROTEINASE OR PROTEASE) (L) (MT1 OR M L101134 S L9, L10 L11 104 S L11 AND INTEGRIN L12 E INTEGRIN/CT L131784 S E47 2446 S E59 L14L15 44 S L11 AND L13, L14 L16 104 S L12,L15 E INTEGRINS/CT E E3+AL E E3+ALL L17 0 S L11 AND E7, E6, L18 94 S L11 AND E6+NT, PFT L19 106 S L16, L18 12 S L19 AND SCREEN? L20 E DRUG SCREENING/CT L217 S E3+OLD, NT, PFT AND L19 0 S E4,E5 AND L19 L22E E3+ALL 0 S E12+OLD, NT, PFT AND L19 L23L24 0 S E14+OLD, NT, PFT AND L19 E SCREENING/CW 7 S E3 AND L19 L25 L26 12 S L20, L21, L25 L27 17 S L19 AND ?ANGIOGEN? 4 S L26 AND L27 L28 E ANGIOGENESIS/CT L29 13 S E3+OLD, NT, PFT AND L19 E E3+ALL 6 S E12+OLD, NT, PFT AND L19 T₁3.0 E E1+ALL E E11+ALL 3 S E4 AND L19 L31 21 S L27, L29-L31 L32 6 S L26 AND L32 L33 6 S L28, L33 L34SEL DN AN 3 4 2 S L34 AND E1-E6 L35 L36 21 S L20-L32 NOT L34 56 S L19 AND (PD<=20010404 OR PRD<=20010404 OR AD<=20010404) L37 E BACIU P/AU 3 S E4-E8 AND L19 L38 E ZHANG H/AU 0 S E3-E27 AND L19 L39 E ZHANG HEY/AU 2 S E6 AND L19 L40E MANUEL V/AU 1 S E8 AND L19 T.41 E ALLERGAN/PA,CS T₁42 2 S E3, E4 AND L19 1 S US20030171271/PN OR (WO2002-US10501 OR US2001-281512#)/AP,PRN L43

L44

3 S L38-L43

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L45
              4 S L35, L44
L46
             54 S L37 NOT L45
L47
             47 S L46 AND L5
L48
              7 S L46 NOT L47
                SEL DN AN L47 2 13 18 20 21 23 24 30 32 34 37 39 41 43 44 45 47
L49
             17 S E1-E51 AND L47
L50
             21 S L45, L49 AND L1-L3, L5-L49
L51
             21 S L50 AND (?CLON? OR ?RECOMBIN? OR ?CHIMER? OR ?CLEAV? OR PROFO
L52
             21 S L51 AND (?PROTEASE? OR ?PROTEINASE? OR ?METALLO? OR MATRIX OR
L53
              3 S L52 AND L38~L44
L54
             18 S L52 NOT L53
     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:59:22 ON 08 JUN 2004
     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:59:32 ON 08 JUN 2004
     FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 14:00:41 ON 08 JUN 2004
                E BACIU P/AU
L55
             27 S E3-E7
                E ZHANG H/AU
L56
           1864 S E3-E27
                E ZHANG HE/AU
             38 S E3
L57
              4 S E57
L58
                E MANUEL V/AU
           1933 S L55-L***
L59
L60
             16 S L59 AND INTEGRIN
              4 S L59 AND L11
L61
              2 S L61 AND IOVS?/SO
L62
L63
              2 S L60 AND L62
L64
             12 S L60 NOT L61, L62
     FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 14:04:31 ON 08 JUN 2004
     FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 14:05:03 ON 08 JUN 2004
             79 S L1/BIX OR L2/BIX OR L6/BIX OR L7/BIX OR L8/BIX OR L10/BIX
L65
           1466 S (B04-H21? OR C04-H21?)/MC OR INTEGRIN?/BIX
L66
              6 S L65 AND L66
L67
L68
              1 S L67 AND G01N033/IC, ICM, ICS, ICA, ICI
              2 S L67 AND C12Q/IC, ICM, ICS, ICA, ICI
L69
              1 S L67 AND (B14-D07C? OR C14-D07C? OR B12-G01B3 OR C12-G01B3)/MC
L70
              5 S L67 AND (B12-K04? OR C12-K04? OR D05-H09)/MC
L71
L72
              1 S L43
L73
              6 S L67-L72
                SEL DN AN 2 3
              4 S L73 NOT E1-E5
L74
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FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 14:18:54 ON 08 JUN 2004

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